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# THE TIMES

Public spending  
and the  
'closed shop', p 12

## Call to take back staff at Grunwick expected

A report of Lord Justice Scarman's court of inquiry into the Grunwick dispute, due to be published today, is likely to recommend that the company's workers who were dismissed for picketing should be reinstated and that a union, specified by name, should be recognized by the company in its factory in north-west London.

## Report is likely to uphold union rights

Robert Parker, a report of the inquiry, is being published today, said to criticize the company and the union involved in the dispute, the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (APCCU). The report is criticized for that it prolonged the dispute in a way as to lead to a strike and the union involved in the dispute, the APCCU, is criticized for its role in the dispute. The report is also said to mean that workers who are reinstated should receive back pay. The report is also said to mean that workers who are reinstated should receive back pay. The report is also said to mean that workers who are reinstated should receive back pay.



Mr Bryan Allen in his pedal-powered aircraft. His success on Tuesday over a measured course at Shafter, California, may win him £50,000 for the first man-powered flight. Diary, page 12.

## Prospect of a bumper harvest fades as rain halts combines

Prospects of a bumper grain harvest receded further yesterday as widespread rain stopped combine harvesters. The West Country had the worst of the rain yesterday, and a farmer said: "We are getting the sort of downpour they had in the South-east last week." In Devon and Cornwall, where the cornfields had been beginning to dry out, they were soaked again yesterday. Many combines had been out on Tuesday trying to make up for lost time. "They were getting the corn in almost irrespective of the quality of the grain," the National Farmers' Union said. "Some of the grain will take a lot of drying out. But farmers are so far behind they must take every possible opportunity." Yesterday the combines were at a complete standstill again. "Farmers desperately need now a good, long spell of dry weather and sunshine. In the West Country the harvest is at least a month behind normal, and as the days get shorter it makes harvesting more difficult and expensive." Ears of corn have been sprouting over a large area, particularly of Gloucestershire and Wiltshire. Sprouted corn is of no use for malting or for milling for bread and is fit only for animal feed.

## Bark disease killing thousands of beeches

Thousands of beech trees will have to be felled because of bark beetle disease, the National Trust announced yesterday. Mr John Workman, a forestry adviser to the trust, said there would be a great thinning out, especially in sandy, chalky and limestone areas. Already thousands of trees were dying in the Chilterns, the Cotswolds and on the chalk downlands. The disease does not pose such a threat as Dutch elm disease, which was new, but we are very sad that so many trees will disappear," he said. Beech bark disease was spreading because many trees were unhealthy after last summer's drought, which had been flanked by two summers when the weather had been harsh on beeches. This July had been as dry as July last year in some places. Some trees had probably died last year, although the effects were only now beginning to show. Beech bark disease is a serious fungal disease spread by aphids. It is identified by a black weeping of the bark and yellowing of the leaves at the crown of the tree. Mr Ian Robertson, an assistant agent with the trust, said Cambridgeshire was badly affected and the disease appeared to be right across Salisbury Plain. It has swept through woods on the hillside above Dorchester.

## Lucas shop stewards threaten to 'black' imported car parts as strikers reject improved offer

By Clifford Webb  
A mass meeting of Lucas tool-room workers yesterday voted overwhelmingly to continue their seven-week official strike. Lucas management said that unless it comes up with a substantial improvement on its latest offer before the tool-makers' shop stewards' committee meets next Wednesday they will take steps to "black" the large number of electrical components now being imported to keep car plants working. Mr Michael Towey, chairman of the stewards' committee, told a press conference that it had already made preliminary contact with union colleagues in many other fields and discussed the question of "black" these supplies. The toolmakers rejected an offer of a £3-a-week increase in bonus payments plus £100 a head for bonus losses during the weeks preceding the strike when they were working to rule. They are demanding at least £5 a week. Both Lucas and its motor industry customers have refused to indicate the sources of alternative supplies which are off-setting part of the shortage as deliveries of Lucas starter motors, alternators, lamps and ignition equipment run out. Leyland Cars, the biggest United Kingdom user of Lucas components, has halted production of three cars—the Princess, MG and Spitfire—but so far has paid only £3,500 of its 100,000 manual workers. Company executives say that they are maintaining up to 70 per cent of normal production schedules. In previous Lucas stoppages the company has been brought to a near standstill in less than a month. Leyland insists that the new factor enabling it to keep going is a radical change in stocking policy. Some months ago it identified a number of key supplies, including Lucas, which have in the past caused major disruption through shortages in the factories and stocks of these parts were built up to give at least 30 days' coverage. Leyland admits that this stockpile by itself would have been inadequate without emergency deliveries from Lucas plants in South Africa.

## Union wants resumed talks on air strike

By Tim Jones  
Labour Reporter.  
Leaders of the assistant air traffic controllers whose proposed strike threatens to make British airports idle from midnight tonight were hoping last night to resume their talks with Mr. Booth, Secretary of State for Employment. Earlier, Mr. Booth had been in contact with Mr. Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, to discuss the strike action, which has brought about the first open fight by the Government to maintain a strict policy in the public sector. After yesterday's meeting of the TUC General Council Mr. Murray said he was hoping that the dispute would be found. The dispute threatens the holiday plans of thousands of people. He had been in touch with the Civil Aviation Authority and the assistants' union, the Civil and Public Services Association, in an effort to ease the situation. The TUC has indicated that it supports the union's contention that the increased payments it is seeking for the 850 assistants were negotiated before the phase one pay policy became operative and is therefore negotiable. Last night's meeting was being held after both parties had reflected on points raised at a similar meeting on Tuesday night. That broke down and the progress was made. Mr. Kenneth Thomas, the union's general secretary, said afterwards that no point had been conceded by either side. Department of Employment officials maintained that the union's demand would breach the principle of a 12-month pause between wage settlements. In April the assistants received a phase two settlement and are now claiming that which would be a breach of the end of wage restraint they

## Travellers face a French dispute

A 10-day work-to-rule from tomorrow by French air traffic controllers seems certain to add to the difficulties facing weekend travellers to France and Spain. They are protesting against the French Government's refusal to negotiate on better working conditions. One airline said yesterday: "We can re-route to Spain flights that normally cross France, in some cases, as we did when the French had a go-slow some time ago. But with the existing conditions and the importance of taking a flight 'slot' when it comes up from the United Kingdom controllers it can only make things more complicated." Spanish-bound flights may fly over the Atlantic to avoid French airspace but that would make flights longer and increase fuel costs. The other alternatives are to travel through Belgian or Dutch controlled airspace. The Spanish air traffic controllers are still working to rule. Long delays are likely. Spanish service will be protected if the holiday air strike in Britain goes ahead the airlines said in Madrid yesterday (wire). Madrid correspondent writes. But it acknowledged that there would be long delays, probably from one to six hours on flights to and from Spain.

## White House plays down Ulster peace plan

Washington, Aug. 24.—The White House has played down a report that the British and Irish governments had consulted the President about a peace plan for Northern Ireland. The report, which was first published in the Irish press, said that the President had been consulted by the British and Irish governments about a peace plan for Northern Ireland. The report, which was first published in the Irish press, said that the President had been consulted by the British and Irish governments about a peace plan for Northern Ireland. The report, which was first published in the Irish press, said that the President had been consulted by the British and Irish governments about a peace plan for Northern Ireland.

day Mr Powell said he stood by his remarks, but added: "However, I later determined that, at the request of some members of Congress, the State Department has explored with the governments of Britain and Ireland the question of what, if anything, this government might do of a very limited nature that might be helpful in supporting our long-held position: hoping for an end to violence in Northern Ireland." Asked about published suggestions that a likely Washington initiative would be to encourage American investment in Northern Ireland to reduce unemployment and poverty, Mr Powell repeated that no presidential initiative was planned. A State Department official has recalled that Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, had met interested members of Congress several weeks ago to discuss Northern Ireland. They had agreed that the

United States policy of non-involvement was the correct policy and that the Government might be helpful. Mr Powell said: "Despite the strong denials from Washington that Mr Carter is to make a speech on Northern Ireland, reliable Irish and British government sources insist that its contents had been known for some days (Christopher Walker writes from Belfast). Lack of any text did not prevent politicians in Belfast from responding coolly to suggestions that the President would support for power-sharing with pledges of United States investment. It was considered last night that diplomatic protocol may have been one reason for the confusion. Mr Callaghan and Mr Lynch, the new Irish Prime Minister, are not due to have their first official meeting until the end of September.

## S African plan to exclude 'freak candidates'

From Eric Marsden  
Johannesburg, Aug. 24  
South Africa is planning to revise its election laws to eliminate "freak candidates" who were nominated but had no intention of seriously contesting seats. Disclosing this at the Cape National Party congress today, Dr Connie Mulder, the Information Minister, commented: "South Africa do well without them." Dr Mulder was replying to criticism by delegates of the "waste of money" on nominations of candidates with little chance. One critic said that a candidate of the right-wing Herstigte (reform) National Party who had opposed Mr R. F. Botha, the Foreign Minister, in a by-election, had "wasted the minister's time." Another complained that more than 516,000 had been spent on elections by state since 1974 but more than 70 candidates had lost their deposits. The Minister said legislation would be introduced in Parliament next year dealing with requirements for election candidates. A select committee had published its report had studied the West German system, under which independents and candidates of parties with no parliamentary representation had to collect the signatures of 5 per cent of voters. The National Party has 123 of the 171 seats in the present all-white Parliament, but under proposed reforms the Indian and Coloured councils are to be upgraded to parliamentary status.

## Carter says Pretoria move on apartheid

Aug. 24.—In a message to the United Nations conference on apartheid, President Jimmy Carter has said that the "discriminatory" policy of apartheid is a goal his Administration intended to pursue. "My firm conviction is that Africa must embark on the progressive transformation of its society to one that accords full and equitable participation in the political process to all its people," he said. "If there continues to be no significant movement to begin such fundamental change, then this will operate to the detriment of the constructive relationship we have sought to maintain with South Africa." —Agence France-Presse.

## Tamils escorted to safety in exodus of fear

Colombo, Aug. 24.—An estimated 25,000 Tamils were being evacuated at their own request to their traditional home areas of Sri Lanka tonight in what a leader of the minority community called an "exodus of fear". The evacuation follows the deaths of at least 54 people in waves of communal violence involving the Sinhalese majority. Troops were deployed in

## on seeking 5 imum wage

A conference of the General Municipal Workers' Union, a million local authority workers, decided to press for a 5 per cent increase from the 3 per cent increase which would represent a 30 per cent increase for employees in grades. The GMWU plans to make the claim with other

## French plan for arms limitation

The French Government has decided to propose an overall plan for international arms limitation and will appoint its own disarmament policy coordinator. Page 4

## Windscale warning

Lack of a government decision on whether to have a separate inquiry into the new generation of the fast-breeder reactors might irreparably damage the present inquiry at Windscale into proposals for oxide reprocessing, counsel for Friends of the Earth said. Page 2

## Mr Humphreys is freed from jail

Mr James Humphreys, former dealer in pornographic books whose evidence earlier this year helped to convict several senior officers at Scotland Yard on corruption charges, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in 1974 for wounding. Page 3

## Somalis tour Gulf

Delegations from Somalia in Oman, Abu Dhabi and Iraq are seeking support from the three Gulf States for its backing of rebel forces in the Ogaden desert of Ethiopia. Official journeys to Qatar and Bahrain are also planned. Page 5



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**Officers' plea**  
Service is to be asked by Service Volunteers to Whitehall "high fliers" voluntary service as part of a newspaper poll testing support for the seven candidates in the Democratic primary for New York's mayoralty. Page 3

**New York mayor**  
Mr Abraham Beame, New York's mayor, has caught up with Mrs Bella Abzug, the flamboyant former congresswoman, to tie for lead place in a newspaper poll testing support for the seven candidates in the Democratic primary for New York's mayoralty. Page 5

### Football results

Aston Villa 1, Manchester City 4;	7, 12, Science 14
Chelsea 2, Birmingham City 0;	13, 18, Sport 8-10
Derby County 0, Ipswich Town 0;	23, TV & Radio 23
Leicester City 1, West Ham United 0;	24, Theatre, etc. 14, 15
Manchester City 1, Middlesbrough 1;	25, 26, Years Ago 14
Blackburn Rovers 0, Tottenham Hotspur 0;	27, 28, Weather 2
Stoke City 1, Southampton 0;	
Lincoln City 2, Walsall 2;	
Aldershot 2, Stockport County 1;	
Cardiff City 2, Torquay United 1;	
Airdrieonians 3, Aberdeen 2;	
Dundee 1, Montrose 0;	
East Fife 0, Clydebank 1;	
Queen of the South 0, Hibernian 0;	
Stranraer 3, Alloa Athletic 0;	
Rangers 3, St Johnstone 1.	

Young doctors: The BMA has launched a guide to contracts and terms of service for junior hospital doctors. Page 3







## HOME NEWS

## Caravan dwellers more satisfied than people living in traditional housing, survey shows

By Robin Young

People who live in mobile homes are generally more satisfied with their accommodation than those who live in traditional housing. That conclusion is drawn by the Department of the Environment from surveys into the use of such homes in England and Wales.

They showed that 89 per cent of mobile home residents were satisfied. Only 6 per cent expressed dissatisfaction, though many said they were originally constrained to accept caravan living by the lack of suitable choices.

The most highly satisfied group were the elderly, many of whom sold conventional houses to buy modern mobile homes. Most local authorities have regarded caravans as unsuitable for elderly people.

However, the department

criticizes the use by local authorities of caravans for the homeless or as temporary accommodation. The unsuitability of mobile homes for such uses, it says, has tended to reinforce local authority prejudices against them, so that the advantages they offer—small initial capital outlay, compactness and easy maintenance—have not been properly appreciated.

The department's report says that although their contribution will be "very limited" vehicles could be "a useful extra option" for the elderly, for one or two persons, and for those who would otherwise have the chance of a council tenancy or of owning their own homes.

It is suggested that local authorities should consider providing more sites for mobile homes as "a cheap way of lessening the pressure on the authority's normal housing accommodation".

While providing mobile

homes for renting has generally proved unsuccessful in the past, some authorities and housing associations could consider the option, for example for housing young couples who are saving to buy their own home and whose alternative is sharing or poor quality privately rented accommodation.

Despite the high degree of satisfaction on caravan sites the government review favours greater statutory protection for residents. It says they have less protection than many consumers of goods, "yet both their investment and their home are at stake in any dispute with their site-owner".

The Mobile Homes Act, 1975, is found to have been ineffective in controlling abuses. The report says site contracts should ensure residents basic rights such as occupancy, quiet enjoyment, resale of home on the site, assignment of the con-

tract and freedom from unreasonable charges. Greater security of tenure for residents would be provided by limiting the power of courts to grant possession orders to specified cases, and independent arbiters should replace courts in settling disputes about charges between residents and site-owners, it is suggested.

It is estimated that 147,000 people live in 67,000 mobile homes on nine thousand sites in England and Wales. The South of England, especially the South-east, has the largest concentration of them. Ninety per cent of the residents own their own homes but occupy pitches on licence.

Report of the Mobile Homes Review, Department of the Environment and Welsh Office (Stationery Office, £1.25). Mobile Homes in England and Wales, 1975, by Barbara Bird and Alan O'Dell, Building Research Establishment (Stationery Office, £3).



Blood sports opponent freed: Mrs Valerie Waters, a hunt saboteur, with her husband, Thomas, after her release from Risley remand centre, near Warrington, yesterday. Mrs Waters, aged 45, of Birmingham, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment after refusing to be bound over to keep the peace by not interfering with blood sports meetings. She had attended court to give evidence against four supporters of the Atherstone Hunt, in Leicestershire, who were bound over and, in one case, fined after incidents involving Mrs Waters during a hunt meeting. She was at no time charged with any offence. She was allowed a three-day reduction in sentence when it was found that she had been ordered initially to scrub floors as if she were a convicted felon.

## Man who helped to jail police is freed

By Clive Borrell

Crime Correspondent

Mr James Humphreys, the former Sobro dealer in pornography books, whose evidence helped a jury to convict 13 senior Scotland Yard detectives on corruption charges, was released from Maidstone prison yesterday after the exercise of the royal prerogative.

In April, 1974, he was sent to prison for eight years after being found guilty of wounding.

A Rolls-Royce arriving at the prison gates soon after dawn yesterday and drove him to a reunion with his wife and other members of his family.

In June this year, at the Central Criminal Court, Mr Humphreys gave evidence of corruption against Mr Kenneth Drury, the former head of Scotland Yard's Flying Squad, who was later sent to prison for eight years. He said then that a senior detective framed him in revenge for the resignation of Mr Drury from his post, after he had made a statement to Scotland Yard's A10 department, which investigates complaints against the police.

Mr Rees, the Home Secretary, who initiated an investigation into allegations against senior officers by Mr Humphreys, recommended the remission of the last three years of his sentence after he had completed his evidence.

In evidence Mr Humphreys said he received an income of about £2,000 a week from his pornographic interests in the West End of London, and that he paid Mr Drury £100 a week to "keep my business smooth".

He also said that he paid regular large sums of money to former Commander Wallace Virgo and former Detective Chief Superintendent William Moody, who at various times were in charge of Scotland Yard's obscene publications squad, to protect his trade. Both former officers are serving long prison sentences after being convicted of taking bribes.

Mr Humphreys wrote two novels while in prison. They are provisionally entitled *Through the Eyes of a Pig* and *Seven Rotten Apples*, and both, it is understood, bear a strong resemblance to his own experience with senior police officers during the past 15 years.

## Safety code for football clubs

A designation order under the Safety of Sports Grounds Act, 1975, has been made covering the grounds of Chelsea, Tottenham Hotspur and Wolverhampton Wanderers football clubs, all promoted to the first division of the Football League at the end of last season.

In Scotland a similar order covering safety regulations is being made for Clydebank and St Mirren, promoted to the premier division at the end of last season.

## Drink kills boy of 16

The Newcastle coroner recorded a verdict of death by adventure yesterday on a 16-year-old boy who died after drinking three pints of beer and almost two bottles of whisky in 90 minutes.

## ail for ex-detective

A former West London CID officer, Brian Springer, aged 25, was remanded on bail totalling £50 until September 21 at a telephone Magistrates' Court today, accused of theft.

## udent rebates

It is regretted that, after an arduous dispute which is now lived, there are delays in issuing refunds and in dealing with correspondence from students. We apologize for any inconvenience but all inquiries being cleared as rapidly as able.

## Newspaper did not give right of reply

Press Council adjudication today criticizes the Daily Express for denying a right of reply to comments in an article. It adds, the newspaper should have published a notice.

Item in the William & Mary column spoke of "biting" during the production of a London Weekend Television series on pop music, which led to the resignation of

## Teenage girls take up smoking 'to feel more at ease' but few enjoy it

By Alan Hamilton

Little girls do not always grow up in a most delightful way, a marketing survey commissioned by a big publisher of women's magazines has shown.

The survey, published by IPC Magazines and based on sample interviews with 1,499 girls aged between 12 and 18 conducted in their homes, shows that a third of all girls aged between 16 and 18 smoke cigarettes, although half of those who do would like to give up the habit. It also shows that 15 per cent of girls aged 14 visit a public house regularly, and by the time they have reached the legal drinking age of 18 the figure has risen to 82 per cent.

Interviewers did not question younger girls on their smoking habits because it was felt that, with parents legally required to be present, the answers might have been less than truthful.

The survey calculates that 400,000 girls in the 16-to-18 age

group smoke a total of 3,300,000 cigarettes a day, with 8 per cent of the group smoking 20 a day or more. The main reason given by the girls for taking up the habit was that their friends smoked; many others said that smoking made them feel more at ease in company, or that their parents smoked. Only a tenth of the smokers said they did it because they enjoyed it.

The information on smoking is of only academic interest to IPC, which has banned tobacco advertising from its teenage magazines for many years. A surprising feature of the survey is its revelations on the amount of money teenagers have to spend. The average pocket money for a girl aged 12 is £1 a week, and the average net income for an 18-year-old in full-time employment is £24. Three per cent of the age group, which totals three million young women, are receiving social security payments.

Teenagers spend their £1,072m of disposable income

in largely predictable ways. Their biggest outlay last year was over £4m on cosmetics and toiletries, followed by £35m on sweets, £22m on denim jeans and skirts, and £13m on crisps and peanuts. Girls spent more on eye make-up than on deodorants, and 6 per cent did not appear to use deodorants at all.

Records were another way of disposing of teenagers' income. The survey does not give the same involved, but notes that 93 per cent of teenage girls have a record player at home; last year they bought more than 15 million single records and five million long-players.

But far from squandering all their money on trifles, girls emerge from the survey as assiduous savers. Nearly two-thirds of 16-to-18-year-olds were found to have a savings account of some kind, with about a quarter each using the Post Office or a bank, and 15 per cent using a building society. Children against smoking, page 14

## Mr Pardoe wants all pensions to be index-linked

By Our Political Staff

The Government should offer to sell index-linked government securities to private pension funds if there is to be justice for pensioners in both the public and private sectors, Mr John Pardoe, Liberal economic spokesman, suggests in a letter to Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr Pardoe refers to the Government's announcement that public service pensions will go up by 17.7 per cent on December 1. "It is unfair that pensions should be guaranteed against inflation when wages are not," he writes.

## Actress gets order halting Equity referendum

Miss Diane Hart, the actress,

was granted a temporary order in the High Court yesterday stopping Equity, the actors' union, from holding a referendum among its members over union rule changes.

She objects to the way the referendum, which she and 149 other actors and actresses had called for, was conducted.

Mr Alastair MacDuff, counsel for Equity, told Mr Justice Fox that the union undertook not to go ahead with the referendum until Miss Hart's action against it had been heard, on a date to be fixed.

## Voluntary service aim for civil servants

By Peter Hennessey

The Civil Service is to be urged to give its young high fliers "a period of voluntary service as part of their early training."

Dr Alec Dickson, honorary director of Community Service Volunteers, plans to write to Mr John Moore, the Civil Service Department deputy secretary responsible for recruitment and training, offering to place 200 young civil servants on a variety of community projects for six months.

Mr Moore is chairman of a committee of senior civil servants investigating the way in which young officials are recruited, trained and groomed for the highest administrative tasks of the public service during their early years in Government departments.

The exercise, known as the administrative business review, should be completed early next year.

Community Service Volunteers has begun a pilot project for civil servants. Three officials in their late twenties have been taken on secondment from their departments.

Miss Denise Bentley, a higher executive officer from the Home Office, has completed six months working with a

woman's aid group in South Wales. Dr Dickson judged the work as "extremely successful", particularly in furthering liaison with local authorities.

Mr Stephen James, an employment adviser with the Employment Services Agency, is at the headquarters of the organization in King's Cross, aiding volunteers to find permanent employment after their period of service. "His work is rewarding and recommends the experience to his fellow civil servants."

Community Service Volunteers will shortly be placing a third civil servant, Miss Susan Carter, a higher executive officer (administration) from the Department of the Environment, will work with the homeless.

Dr Dickson is convinced that such experience broadens the horizons of the official and enables him or her to become a more effective public servant. He does not intend his scheme to be restricted to those destined for the upper reaches of the Civil Service, but would like it to embrace officials dealing "across the grille" with the public.

"We would like to place them in positions where their leadership capacities would be necessary, in jobs that call for guts," he said.

## Inquiry advises no change in record royalties

Royalty rates paid to composers on the sale of their records should not be changed, an inspector conducting a public inquiry into music royalties yesterday.

Copyright owners had sought a higher rate, which has been unchanged at 54 per cent since 1928, whereas record producers wanted it reduced.

Mr Hugh Francis, QC, said that successful composers made good incomes. The modest earnings of the unsuccessful were the result of low sales of their records, not the level of the royalty rate, he added.

## BMA issues guide to contracts

By John Roper

Health Services Correspondent

Most junior hospital doctors change jobs at least once a year and many do not get their entitlement under the new contract, the British Medical Association said yesterday. The association announced the issue of a 96-page booklet giving detailed information on terms of service.

Dr Ian McKim Thompson, secretary of the BMA's junior doctors' committee, which has been negotiating rights with the Department of Health and Social Security, said some hospital administrators were ignorant of details of the complex contract. Some employing authorities were treating junior medical staff very shabbily.

He said the Oxford regional authority had still not implemented an appeals procedure agreed more than a year ago, at the Central Middlesex Hospital, London, no job descriptions or new contracts had been issued. He would be visiting the Cleveland area authority next week to sort out differences over excessive hours, too low a rate of overtime payments and other difficulties.

The booklet had been compiled at the end of discussions on controversial points with officials of the health department. Dr Thompson said that although it aimed at helping BMA members it did not contain contentious advice. It brought together official documents, including circulars about agreements, in a convenient guide to where doctors stood.

Dr Elspeth Grey-Turner, secretary of the BMA, said he hoped the booklet would be the first of a series for the whole profession.

## In brief

## Girl raises money for uniform

A girl of 13, whose parents could not afford to buy her school uniform, is raising the money herself by holding jumble sales. Her father is registered as disabled.

After three weeks of trading from the garage at her home in Twenty-fourth Avenue, Hull, Kathleen Collinson is near her £50 target to buy the regulation clothing for Newlands High School.

## Tory seat interviews

Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Mitchell, the former Conservative MP for Aberdeenshire, West, is on the interviewing list for the vacant Bournemouth East seat. The Conservative majority at the last general election was 10,661.

## Rapist-killer gets life

Frank Greig, aged 21, who had been described as a psychopath, was jailed for life in Aberdeen yesterday for the rape and murder of a handicapped girl.

## Offer on tyres

Kelly Springfield UK has offered to replace tyres sent to Britain from the United States by mistake and recently reported in West Yorkshire as being faulty.

## Car ferries cancelled

The Swedish car ferries Saga and Pacifica, operating between London and Gothenburg, and Southampton and Båstad, will end the services next week. Svenska Lloyd said yesterday.

—Reuters.

More Home News, page 14.



## While the fluff saps the mark, the dip rips the wad

## That's when you'll be glad your money was in American Express Travellers Cheques

Professional thieves have their own jargon for a pick-pocket operation. One that spells nothing but trouble. If a team makes you its target when you're abroad, they mean business and your wallet's as good as gone. And if you're accustomed to carrying cash, personal cheques, or even ordinary travellers cheques, the loss could ruin your holiday.

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## HOME NEWS

Village life 3: Jubilee year signs of the will to survive  
Changes not all for the worse

By Michael Horsnell

St George's, the thirteenth century church where the fathers of Hardingham lie in unkempt graves, stands isolated in the fields. The Black Death wiped out the early villagers. Those who settled centuries later built their homes some distance away.

Like the agricultural workers, much of the wildlife has disappeared because of the intensive farming methods. Even the barn owls, which nested in the tower until recent times, have deserted the church, leaving the silence between services, now restricted to two a month.

The Rev David Rye, a vicar in the Barnham Broom group of parishes, which includes Hardingham, told me: "There is nothing left now to serve as a focal point in the village, wiped out the early villagers, do, nothing to attract fresh blood and keep the place alive."

"For the men there is the sheer problem of getting work. Fewer and fewer work on the land and most youngsters go off to find employment. Entertainment in the village does not exist."

Hardingham has not yet gone the way of many East Anglian villages, over-dominated by second-handers from London and Birmingham, but the stage is clearly set for that.

Mr Rye said: "When that happens people from the cities see the place as an old retreat and become resentful when anyone suggests change. The villagers would like a factory, a bit of building, some council houses perhaps."

"But people who do not need the place for their welfare say: 'You cannot do that to our lovely village.' But you cannot afford an aesthetic sense when your livelihood depends on the village."

When Sir Bartle Edwards, last of Hardingham's line of "benevolent squires", died in May, the mantle of chairman of the parish council fell on his son, Mr Henry Edwards.

Mr Edwards, aged 35, farms about half the village's 2,400 acres, employing six men on work that once needed dozens. He is one of the few who do not accept that Hardingham is declining.

He told me: "True, the village has lost some facilities, but I do not accept that it is dying. What do we mean by decline? Times are changing, and people do not want to sit round the village pump sucking straws."

"My father was a squire figure and the last of his generation. People looked up to the squire, but I do not think they do now, and I do not feel I



Mr Henry Edwards: "We are an enthusiastic village."

have taken over that role. It is the people now who keep a village alive. We are an enthusiastic village with some energetic people prepared to get up and organize things."

If Hardingham is dying it is giving up the ghost reluctantly. Mr Edwards cites the enthusiasm of the village for the Queen's silver jubilee celebrations which raised £380, and to the establishment of a pre-school playgroup in the old village school as evidence of its will to survive. He points to the bowling club, and to the cricket pitch by the Memorial Hall.

Mr Edwards told me: "People in Hardingham like the village because it is unspoilt. You cannot please all the people all the time. If we advertised for staff they would say: 'We cannot stay here because it is too quiet.'"

"There have been enormous changes but I am not saying they are for the worse. There is less poverty now. When you had horses and carts, candles and wells, it was a different world. Every house has had the opportunity to be put on mains water and every house is on electricity."

All that has happened since I was a boy. It is easy to regret some things that have passed, but many people have a romanticized view."

His view that Hardingham is not in decline is not shared by the Council for the Protection of Rural England, which recently called for a radical look at countryside settlement policies. Mr Christopher Hall, director of the CPRE, said:

"Hardingham sounds as though it exemplifies the village difficulties of today. 'Progressing villages' cannot be simply a matter of conserving the thatch or the roses and honeysuckle around the door."

It also means keeping villages alive as communities. "Post-war policy of selecting villages for survival has brought problems. We have shied away from bold solutions."

"It might be sensible to revive some of the old communities. Within the past year there has been an overrun of the urban planning orthodoxy, with reductions in the new town programmes and a new emphasis on reviving the inner cities, and there is no reason why that should not be applied to rural areas."

"I do not want to see unattractive estates. We must see that what is added is comely and fitting. We have got to recover the ability to do it harmoniously."

Under the Norfolk development plan Hardingham received "classification four" status, which means that only individual applications for new houses were permitted by Norfolk County Council. The new Norfolk structure plan, which replaces it, allows the district council to approve groups of new houses. It will operate next year if it receives the blessing of the Secretary of State for the Environment.

A county planning officer told me: "Under the old plan Hardingham was in the lowest category for permitted development. The new plan will provide more scope."

But the county authority admits that that is unlikely to have much effect on the village. "What the villagers want are better services," it was told. "But you have to increase the level of population to about a thousand to get them. Even so, Hardingham does have a future because there are people who do not want to live next door to services but like living in the kind of environment it has to offer."

Concluded

## WEST EUROPE

## France to draw up overall scheme for arms limitation

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, Aug 24

The French Government today took a further step in proclaiming its opposition to the arms race and its concern over the increased threat to world peace by new and more sophisticated means of destruction.

At this morning's Cabinet meeting it decided that it would propose an overall plan for limiting armaments at an appropriate time.

"International disarmament is an important problem for France," President Giscard d'Estaing told the meeting. "It involves her peaceful vocation, the tradition of her foreign policy, and her national interest... her excessive accumulation of armaments in the world calls for urgent and resolute action. France will make her contribution to this."

A person with "international experience" is to be appointed shortly to help coordinate French disarmament policy with M de Guiringaud, the Foreign Minister.

M de Guiringaud told the Cabinet meeting that "real disarmament" should lead to a genuine reduction in the qualitative and quantitative level of weapons, "whose arsenals are most disproportionate to the needs of world strategic equilibrium"—a clear reference to Russia and the United States.

He said there should be no discrimination in favour of any state or geographical area, or in the type of weapon.

The Foreign Minister emphasized that for the past 20 years France had unceasingly advocated the need for real disarmament.

ment and had made concrete proposals for putting this into effect, starting with the plan presented in 1954 by M Jules Moch, France's representative at the United Nations. There was then General de Gaulle's proposal in 1959 for a reduction in the number of nuclear weapons and his suggestion in 1963 for a meeting of five nuclear powers to study arms limitation.

"For the past 10 years," M Jean Philippe Lecat, the Elysée spokesman, told the press after the Cabinet meeting, "the two superpowers have monopolized this problem of arms limitation by handling it in a way which suited their own interests. This explains France's distance from negotiations which have taken place on this problem."

France thus refused to be a signatory of the non-proliferation treaty, on the ground that this merely consolidated the discrimination between the nuclear "haves" and "have-nots" in Europe, while the superpowers continued to build up their stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

France also stayed away from the disarmament talks in Geneva and the negotiations in Vienna on mutual balanced force reductions because it regards them as mere window dressing, in the case of the first, or dangerous, in the case of the second.

The French Government has chosen the present time to announce a new disarmament initiative because it feels that the build-up of nuclear arsenals by the superpowers out of all proportion to the requirements of their own defence, and technological developments like the more effective.

## Left angry over Paris liberation day ceremonies

Paris, Aug 24—French left-wingers today accused M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader and Mayor of Paris, of making political capital out of ceremonies tomorrow to commemorate the thirty-third anniversary of the liberation of Paris from German occupation.

The Socialist Party said it would not take part in the ceremonies, which a spokesman said were being turned into "a publicity stunt for electioneering purposes" by M Chirac.

Communist veterans of the Resistance said his plans to highlight the role played by the late Marshal Philippe Leclerc's Free French second armoured division deliberately ignored the work of underground fighters.—Reuter.

## E Germans hold Marxist who asked questions

From Our Correspondent  
Bonn, Aug 24

Herr Rudolf Bahro, the 41-year-old East German Marxist critic of Soviet block ruling parties, was arrested yesterday, the East German news agency reported today. He was suspected of espionage activities, the agency said, and it went on to mention the arrest of a member of the West German intelligence service.

The arrest of Herr Bahro occurred on the day he appeared on West German television and explained why a communist opposition should be allowed in East block countries.

A member of the East German party since 1952, Herr Bahro began to be heard of recently when he started to spread his critical ideas in writing. He was aware that there would be controversy once he came into the open.

## Court hears appeal of anti-nuclear protesters

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, Aug 24

Eight of the 12 anti-nuclear militants and ecologists sentenced last Wednesday for taking a leading part in the demonstrations at Creys-Malville, the site of the fast breeder reactor Super Phoenix, last month, appeared today before the Court of Appeal at Grenoble.

After hearing the 14 defence counsel, two Germans and 12 Frenchmen, and the summing up of the public prosecutor, the court adjourned to consider its verdict.

Five of the defendants are Germans. Herr Lucien Bechloff and Herr Roland Müller were sentenced by the court in Bourges last week to six months, three of them suspended; Herr Hans Jaeger and Herr Joseph Schweizer were sentenced to three months, of which two were suspended; and Herr Hartmut Kuhn was given a suspended sentence of one month, and was expelled 24 hours after the trial from French territory. He was allowed to re-enter French territory to attend today's hearing.

Mr Rudolf Krachenbuehl, a Swiss national, was given three months, two of them suspended; M Lucien Mions, was sentenced to six months, three of them suspended, and Mlle Therese Clara Maglia was given a suspended sentence of one month.

All appealed against the sentences. The public prosecutor also decided to take the case to a higher court on the ground that the sentences were too lenient.

A gesture of conciliation towards the ecologists was made by President Giscard d'Estaing yesterday when he paid a visit to the national park of Les Ecrins in the Alps. He announced the creation of a "council of ecocivilization" on which representatives of ecological movements would sit.

## 'Translation' delay in Kappler case

Bonn, Aug 24—The West German Foreign Ministry today relayed to the Justice Ministry the Italian request, which it received on August 18 for the extradition of Herbert Kappler, the former Nazi colonel who escaped from a Rome military hospital.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman told a press conference that the delay was caused by the need to translate the documents from Italian.

Herr Josef Binder, the Justice Ministry spokesman, said the request would be examined carefully. He did not know how long that would take.

He could not explain to the satisfaction of reporters what there was to examine in the light of statements by Justice authorities that the West German constitution bars the extradition of Germans to foreign nations. "What are you examining," one reporter asked. "Whether Kappler is German?"

Some snickering greeted the explanation for the delay in relaying the request. Someone said the Government apparently hoped that Herr Kappler, who is 70, would die before the legal examination was completed so that Italian-German relations would not suffer another blow.

another blow, although a refusal to extradite him is said to be suffering a severe and very weak.

Herr Arnold Grimewald, Government spokesman, said there were differences between Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, and Herr Walter Brandt, former Chancellor on the Kappler case. He said that a team, Herr Brandt to Schmidt, was working on the resumption of the case. It was written six weeks ago that Kappler, escaped on Aug 19, 1945, was being held in a German town of Soltau. Herr Kappler's father, a local Nazi Party leader, if he knew where the man was hiding, Herr Schmidt said: "I do not assume the local do."

The East German Ministry today gave the Italian Ambassador, Berlin, expressing its search for Herr Kappler, who helped a UPL.

Hamburg, Aug 24—Kappler's Munich ex-charge his wife had no help from guards of a wing group sent from the hospital.

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OVERSEAS

# Forecast of neck-and-neck finish between Democrats in New York mayoral primary

From Michael Leapman  
New York, Aug 24

The results of a poll published in today's *New York Times* suggest that the Democratic primary election for Mayor of New York on September 8 will be very close.

Whoever wins the Democratic nomination will be a favourite in the mayoral election itself in November. To win the primary outright, a candidate must gain 40 per cent of the votes cast, otherwise the two leading candidates on September 20.

Today's poll indicates that none of the seven contenders has more than 17 per cent. Two of them are tied on this score: Mr Abraham Beame, 71, the present mayor; and Mrs Bella Abzug, aged 57, flamboyant former member of Congress.

Previous polls have shown a tug-of-war between Mr Beame and Mrs Abzug, but today's confirms an impression that her campaign is gathering momentum. She is by far the most celebrated candidate, tough and fierce-tempered, a woman who rose to prominence as an opponent of the Vietnam war and a champion for women's rights.

Laughter of a butcher who the "Live and Let Live" market on Manhattan's 5th Ave. Mrs Abzug has the same name. But she also has a reputation for being a tough negotiator.

Mr Beame has gained ground exploiting his position as the last mayor, popping up every day to give a press

conference on one issue or another—often investigated for the purpose of exposure. When police captured the man suspected of being "Son of Sam", the multiple killer, Mr Beame called a triumphant press conference at 1.30 am to try to ensure that some of the credit rubbed off on to him.

Since then he has waxed indignant over a city agency that recommended bail for the suspected murderer and has made a considerable meal of criticizing the electricity company over last month's city-wide power failure.

Altered that a report by the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission might criticize him for actions in 1975 before New York's fiscal crisis, he accused one of the report's authors of having links, albeit tenuous, with the campaign of Mr Mario Cuomo, one of his opponents.

Mr Beame's campaign slogan is: "We made the tough decisions, and it is in his favour that the most recent indications are that the city's economic position is healthier than for some years."

Mr Cuomo is third in today's poll, with 14 per cent. His candidacy is sponsored by Mr Hugh Carey, Governor of New York. Although Mr Carey and Mr Beame were allies for a short while, it is traditional for the mayor and the governor to be at loggerheads, over claims on state resources.

Mr Cuomo also has been endorsed by *The New York Times*, which believes he will repair the factionalism between the city's ethnic groups. His campaign, though, has lacked

sparkle and he has emerged as a sour man, seeming to disapprove of the political rough and tumble.

There are, indeed, suspicions that he might be an intellectual—a damning charge in this constituency.

Mr Edward Koch, with 12 per cent, is fourth in the newspaper's poll, and has been gaining ground in recent weeks. A congressman with a solid liberal record, he has been endorsed by the city's two tabloid newspapers, one of them points out that he has made more specific proposals than any other candidate about curbing city expenditure by standing up to the unions and reducing fringe benefits.

Fifth and sixth in today's poll are Mr Percy Sutton, who is black, and Mr Herman Badillo, a Puerto Rican member of Congress. Neither seems to have made much headway outside his own ethnic group.

Finally, there is Mr Joel Harner, a businessman with no political base who has been campaigning on the premise that the professional politicians have made a mess of things, so it is time for a clean break. Today's poll gives him only 1 per cent of the vote.

Mr Harner believes New York needs a complete break with the past; Mr Koch, that it needs someone to be tough with the unions; Mrs Abzug, that it needs a fighter on all fronts; Mr Beame, that it is getting what it needs already.

No matter what New York needs, what it evidently needs is a first-rate political scrap, and this is what it is getting.

## Finance critics grow despite Carter plea

From Frank Vogel  
Washington, Aug 24

Bert Lance, the director of the Office of Management Budget, stated yesterday he has no doubts that he continues to do his job effectively, but an increasing number of American businessmen and politicians are now privately challenging this assertion.

President Carter has once again given strong support to Mr Lance. In a televised press conference yesterday the President said he had seen no reason that the budget director had acted illegally or unethically and that he continued to have great faith that Mr Lance had the necessary qualifications for his high office.

Mr Lance is one of the most intelligent and competent

people I have met in my life," he added.

The cover of *Newsweek* bears a picture of the budget director next to a caption that asks: "Is he home free?" Mr Lance evidently thinks he is and he outlined his views yesterday in the *Miami Herald*. But *The Wall Street Journal* bluntly disagrees in a hard-hitting attack on Mr Lance is a leading article.

Mr Lance wrote that "some people forget" the formidable record he established as head of the Georgia state highway department when they review his credentials for his present position. He said that the investigation by the Comptroller of the Currency into his personal finances was thorough and fair and found no evidence "of illegal or unethical activities on my part."

However, *The Wall Street Journal* disputes the contention that the comptroller's report can be seen as clearing Mr Lance on its adds that "his are the kind of transgressions one would avoid in picking a budget director."

The newspaper evidently reflects views now widely heard among businessmen that "it is far from seemly, and more important far from effective, to have a man of his background serving as keeper of the public purse."

It said that when his assorted bank loans, operations as a top banking executive and overdrafts from banks he himself ran, are all taken together a pattern emerges. That can scarcely be viewed as reflecting the essential qualities required of a budget director, president of management and careful judgment.



Mr Vance is entertained to a banquet by Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister, in Peking last night.

## Teng advice of 'work not talk'

From David Bonavia  
Hongkong, Aug 24

Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the newly rehabilitated Vice-Chairman of the Communist Party and Deputy Prime Minister, has told the Chinese people that there must be "less empty talk and more hard work."

Making his first public statement since his return to power last month, the twice-disgraced leader said at the eleventh congress of the party in Peking that Communists must be "best in word and honest in deed."

His remarks were reported

today by the New China news agency. The congress itself has already ended.

"We have such a wonderful party members and cadres," said Mr Teng. "They are industrious, brave and high in political consciousness, take a deep interest in state affairs and have boundless faith in our party."

Mr Teng called on the nation to make good the "serious losses and time wasted" by the recent political conflicts. He reiterated the demand of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to the congress that China should be a "powerful modern socialist country" by the end of the century.

Mr Cyrus Vance, the United States Secretary of State, and Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, have now begun discussing the possibilities for a full normalization of

diplomatic relations, according to agency reports from Peking.

Mr Teng told Mr Vance tonight that full normalization of relations "would be for the good of our two peoples and the peoples of the world," a United States spokesman was quoted as saying.

Peter Hazelhurst writes from Taipei: Taiwan is confident that the present talks between Mr Vance and the Chinese leadership is unlikely to produce drastic results on the question of recognition.

Dr Tsai Wei-ping, the director general of Taiwan's Institute of International Relations, says that the real issue at stake is the question of the United States' security pact with Taiwan. "If the treaty is abrogated it will affect the credibility of America's security arrangements with Japan, South Korea and the Philippines."

## A bad year for journalists, conference told

Manila, Aug 24.—A total of 104 foreign correspondents had been detained or had disappeared in 25 countries since the start of this year, Mr Terence Maguire, an American lawyer, said today at the Manila conference held by "World Peace through Law", an international non-governmental body based in the United States.

Thirty-one governments had expelled or harassed foreign correspondents during 1976, Mr Maguire added.

## Somalia seeks Arab help in Ogaden conflict

Muscat, Aug 24.—Somalia sought support in three Arab states today for its backing of rebel forces in the Ogaden region of south-east Ethiopia.

Delegations had talks in Muscat with Omani Government leaders, in Abu Dhabi with leaders of the United Arab Emirates and in the Iraqi capital of Baghdad.

The purpose of the visits was not announced, but it seemed that Somalia was seeking diplomatic and financial support in the Horn of Africa conflict—Reuters.

Nairobi, Aug 24.—Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile-Mariam, the Ethiopian military leader, told a rally of 500,000 people in Addis Ababa today that Ethiopia was now "encircled by reactionary forces" including Arab states.

He accused Somalia of taking advantage of Ethiopia's problems with Eritrean secessionists in the north to try to annex the Ogaden.—UPL

Somalia frontiers, page 12

## Former Delhi minister remanded in custody

From Richard Wigg  
Delhi, Aug 24

Mr Bansi Lal, India's Defence Minister until Mrs Gandhi lost the general election last March, was today remanded in custody until September 5 by a court near here in connection with yesterday's charges against him of embezzling political funds while in office.

The former close adviser of Mrs Gandhi and friend of her younger son, Sanjay, was arrested yesterday at Bhiwani, in his home state of Haryana, after police alleged he had misappropriated funds totalling 500,000 rupees (more than £33,000) belonging to the youth wing of the Congress Party.

In an emotional scene in the Bhiwani court today, whose foundation stone he had laid while Chief Minister of Haryana a few years ago, Mr Lal, who was handcuffed, shouted out that there was a conspiracy afoot to eliminate him. He went on to insist the court recorded his "dying statement."

His counsel said he was suffering from heart problems, hypertension and asthma.

The Punjab and Haryana High Court in Chandigarh today granted anticipatory bail to Mr Surinder Singh, Mr Lal's son and once treasurer of the All-India Youth Congress, for whom an arrest warrant was already out. He was ordered to present himself to the Bhiwani court tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Mr V. B. Raju, general secretary of the Congress Party, has said the two-day meeting of the former's party working committee, which began here today, will take up the issue of the "calculated attack on the Congress launched by the Janata Government with a view to denigrating its image and destroying it."

Last week Mr Yashpal Kapur, one of Mrs Gandhi's senior aides and a Congress member of Parliament, was arrested with nine others and charged with siphoning off more than £4m of Congress Party election campaign funds into private companies in which several of the accused had interests. All 10 accused were granted bail.

Mr Jayaprakash Narayan has now explained what he meant when he recently wished Mrs Gandhi "a brighter future."

Mr Narayan, who was imprisoned by Mrs Gandhi during the emergency, told reporters in Panna yesterday that he had given his good wishes to Mrs Gandhi but that did not mean she would not "have to atone for her mistakes." Wishing her a brighter future was "more out of good will," he added.

He asked those he had perplexed and even annoyed by his remark to understand the personal background: he had always regarded Pandit Nehru "as my brother, and my late wife and I always created Mrs Gandhi as our daughter. That relationship exists even now," he said.

## Court orders search for Nixon gifts

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, Aug 24

A court today authorized a Government search of impounded property from the administration of former President Nixon. The search is for a number of valuable foreign gifts which may be missing from the national archives where they should be stored.

In Washington, a district judge rejected a petition by Mr Nixon's lawyers to prevent the search.

Today's ruling means that the authorities can begin a search of some 200 boxes for 2,000 or so valuable gifts presented to Mr Nixon and his family while he was in office. Under American law, all gifts to public officials worth more than \$50 (about £30) are government property.

Suggestions have been made that some of the gifts may still be in the hands of members of the Nixon family.

## Muzorewa aides dismissed

From Our Own Correspondent  
Salisbury, Aug 24

Bishop Abel Muzorewa announced on his return from London today that he has dissolved both the central committee and the national executive of the United African National Council which he leads.

Dissension within the bishop's African nationalist faction has led in the past month to the resignation of seven members, of his national executive.

Five of the defectors who criticized the "self-seeking attitudes" of the remaining senior officials and complained of lacklustre leadership, are expected to join the rival nationalist leader, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, who is rumoured to have reached an accommodation with Mr Smith the Prime Minister, over an internal settlement.

Meanwhile the Government announced that Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, would visit Salisbury on September 1.

ADVERTISEMENT

# Airport Chaos Who is to blame?

The Civil and Public Services Association has in membership 225,000 low paid workers in the Civil Service and certain public bodies. 850 of those members are Air Traffic Control Assistants who work at most British Airports. They assist Air Traffic Controllers day and night, day in day out to ensure that Britain has the best safety record in the air throughout the world. For the past week the action of 250 of

the Assistants at the London Air Traffic Control Centre has produced scenes of chaos reproduced daily in the press and on Television. They have now voted to go on strike for four days from midnight tonight, with the possibility of further industrial action after the Bank Holiday. We explain below the facts behind the dispute.

These are the facts as given in a letter to the Government in April 1976 from the ex-Chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority and ex-Conservative Cabinet Minister, Lord Boyd-Carpenter.

- FACT 1 "The claim for an improvement in the salary of the Air Traffic Control Assistants was first submitted... in the early part of 1972 but no action could be taken owing to the then Government's pay policy."
- FACT 2 "The claim was re-submitted by the CPSA in 1974... The claim was discussed with the CPSA during the first half of 1975, and in June of that year we agreed there should be a job evaluation exercise." (i.e. before Phase I of the current incomes policy.)
- FACT 3 "It was agreed the result of this study would be effective from 1 January 1975." (i.e. before Phase 2.)
- FACT 4 "The job evaluation exercise... showed that there had in fact been an increase in the responsibilities of the ATCAs as a whole over the years."

Len Murray, the General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress, has said:

"The TUC accept that this was an outstanding restructuring claim and a job evaluation exercise relating to a definition of the appropriate grade, which had commenced before the beginning of the £6.00 policy on 11 July 1975 and under which there was, before that date, a clear agreement on a 1 January 1975 implementation date. Steps should be possible therefore to lead to an early accommodation..."

Why then will the Government not allow the Civil Aviation Authority to implement the 1975 pay settlement for Air Traffic Control Assistants? The Government believe that to allow the 1975 settlement to be paid out will break their "12 month rule" between pay settlements and their 10% pay limit. This is despite Len Murray of the TUC publicly stating that the settlement does not break the 12 month rule.

The Government's own pay guidelines "The Attack on Inflation after 31st July 1977" state that: "Only the most serious difficulties can be tackled in the coming year, if necessary on a phased basis and taking full account of the need to keep the total settlement within single figures."

This clearly means that some pay anomalies can be dealt with in the next 12 months and the most serious difficulties can be tackled in the coming year.

### Who then is to blame?

- The Government have directly caused this dispute because they have failed to understand three basic points:
- 1. This is not a claim but an agreed settlement.
- 2. The settlement pre-dates incomes policy and is not therefore in breach of the Government's guidelines.
- 3. There can be no flood of further settlements if the Civil Aviation Authority is allowed to implement the settlement.

THE CPSA BELIEVES IT IS NOT TO BLAME.

# WE LEAVE YOU TO JUDGE

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Chicago











SPORT

Cricket

# A sad end to Chappell's Test career

By John Woodcock  
Cricket Correspondent

The Australian team to play India this winter will almost certainly contain Hughes and Serjeant, and also Coster, another player not involved with Packer. Coster, although he has scored two centuries for Australia, has not had a Test match this summer. The side may also include, apart from Thomson, one or two others who changed their minds about playing for Mr Packer.

A possible captain is John Inverarity, who led Western Australia successfully before coming to teach for a time at Tonbridge School and has now returned to Perth to teach there again.

For Greg Chappell, Australia's present captain, this Test match is the end of his Test career. A sad end, too. At 29 he is much too young and much too good to be lost to Test cricket. Of the others unlikely to play for Australia again, it is only because of their Packer connection. Walker will be particularly missed for his enthusiastic perseverance, quite apart from his skills, as will Marsh and Walters. Hughes is young enough to have second thoughts, or to be back after the "circus" has faded.

What will be going through the minds of Greg, Knott and Underwood, as they come out to make, in all probability, their final Test appearances, is something best kept to themselves. The difference between a cricketing point of view, between playing in a Test match for one's country and playing for the Rest of the World against Australia, is a difference between playing at Headingley a fortnight ago, in a match which had the whole cricketing world by the ears, and playing last Thursday for the Rest of the World against Australia at Arundel.

The match at Arundel, had the advantage of being played on one of the loveliest and friendliest grounds in the world and of being televised. Yet can anyone who is reading this remember who won, or what happened or even whether the match was played at all? The match had a very different atmosphere to the one which was sure to be slow. It was this that made Holding's figures in the fifth Test match last year between England and West Indies all the more remarkable. While he was taking 14 wickets for 149 runs, with a marvellous piece of bowling, Roberts, Daniel, Willis and Selvey were collecting two wickets for 401 runs between them, one of which came in the first over before Willis had Greenidge leg before for no run.

## MCC to tour as England

Touring teams from the United Kingdom will in future be known as England instead of the traditional MCC. This was agreed by the Cricket Council following a recommendation from the Test and County Cricket Board, who felt that since MCC no longer had any direct responsibility for official tours, the title had become anomalous.

The board also felt that in some circumstances the title was confusing, particularly when an official team and an MCC club side were touring simultaneously.

## Middlesex away at home

The first-class cricket programme was again ravaged by the rain yesterday, with brief periods of play possible in only two matches.

The Middlesex-Somerset championship match which was postponed so that their Gloucestershire semi-final could be fixed at Lord's this week, will now be played at Chelmsford on Wednesday.

## Leading batting averages

	Runs	Not out	Runs	Average
G. Boycott	1,000	1	1,000	100.00
I. A. Richards	800	2	800	80.00
C. G. Greenidge	700	3	700	70.00
C. A. Chappell	600	4	600	60.00
C. R. J. Rooper	500	5	500	50.00
J. A. Hadfield	400	6	400	40.00
J. A. Hadfield	300	7	300	30.00
J. A. Hadfield	200	8	200	20.00
J. A. Hadfield	100	9	100	10.00
J. A. Hadfield	50	10	50	5.00

## Bowling

	Wickets	Runs	Average
M. Hendrick	10	100	10.00
M. W. Daniel	9	90	9.00
M. J. Procter	8	80	8.00
M. J. Procter	7	70	7.00
M. J. Procter	6	60	6.00
M. J. Procter	5	50	5.00
M. J. Procter	4	40	4.00
M. J. Procter	3	30	3.00
M. J. Procter	2	20	2.00
M. J. Procter	1	10	1.00

## Golf

### Miss Bamford recovers to beat Scottish international

Susan Bamford, the 17-year-old English girl champion from Worthing, reached the final of the British girls championship when she beat Jane Connachan, a 13-year-old Scottish international three and two in the semi-final round over the ladies course at Formby yesterday.

Miss Bamford now meets Wilma Aldren, the Scottish girl champion who had to play only 19 holes in her semi-final round over the ladies course at Formby yesterday.

### Solid grounds for Britain's optimism in Walker Cup

From Peter Ryde  
Golf Correspondent  
Shinnecock Hills, Long Island, Aug 24

The British golf team were faced by a Scotch mist when they turned up at the club today for their fifth round on the course which they will play on Friday.

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All dividends are subject to rescutiny.  
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8 GOES A PENNY TREBLE CHANCE  
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THE ONLY 6 DIV. TREBLE CHANCE  
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21 PTS £39.65  
20 PTS £8.30  
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**OVER £4230 FOR 1/25p**  
**25-A-1p WINNING IS THE EASIEST OF ALL!**  
THE WORLD'S ONLY 25 LINES-A-1P TREBLE CHANCE  
24 pts £4.23  
23 pts £1.00  
22 pts £0.50  
21 pts £0.25

Football



Bestriding the world like the son of a colossus. Edson, six-year-old offspring of Pelé, following in the most stylish footsteps in football at the stadium of the New York Giants, where his father trains with Cosmos.

## Leicester agree to pay £160,000 for Johnson

Leicester City have agreed on a fee of about £160,000 for David Johnson, Liverpool's former England centre-forward. The decision was reached after Johnson, who started his career with Everton and joined Liverpool over 12 months ago from Ipswich, reported to have been dropped because of his displays against Northampton.

Blackpool, who sold their Scottish goalkeeper, George Wood, to Everton last week for £200,000, have made a £10,000 bid for Johnson. Blackburn's reserve goalkeeper, Butler, aged 19, has played one senior game at Riscot Road last Monday when the show had influence.

## Nottingham v Sussex

NOTTINGHAM v SUSSEX  
AT LEICESTER  
GLAMORGAN: First innings  
I. A. Hadfield, not out... 23  
E. R. J. Rooper... 23  
Total (10 wts, 56 overs)... 45

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## Tuesday night's football results

First division	Fourth division
Arsenal (1) v Everton (0) 0-0	Hull City (2) v Hartlepool (0) 2-0
Liverpool (1) v Newcastle (0) 1-0	Sheff Wed (1) v Gillingham (0) 1-0
Manchester United (1) v Ipswich (0) 1-0	Sheff Wed (1) v Gillingham (0) 1-0
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## Cycling

### Grunke to start E Germans off on world reign

San Cristobal, Venezuela, Aug 24—The first start in the world cycling championships in this Venezuelan frontier city tomorrow could signal the start of East Germany's Olympic domination of the event.

### Warmbold's misfortune gives Pole le

Nel Delhi, Aug 24—The French driver, Jackie Prive and Jacques Bry, in a Range Rover, were the first contestants in the London to Sydney motor rally to reach Delhi today.

World Student Games

## Security strengthened after violence on campus

Sofia, Aug 24—Organizers of the World Student Games appealed for order at the athletes' village here today after complaints from several delegations. Officials said they could not explain the nature of the complaints but the move came after a fight last night between American and Cuban teams during a men's basketball match. Jim Bailey, of the American team, was cut by a bottle thrown on to the court during the match and needed 15 stitches in his arm.

The appeal followed a tightening of security in the university residential area where most of the competitors are housed. Police were patrolling the area in much larger numbers than at the start of the Games last Wednesday and metal detectors were used at the entrances to each compound. Photographs on posters were being studied carefully, whereas earlier they received only a cursory glance and competitors were kept away from the posters.

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## Rugby League

### Featherstone reject offer by Hull

Hull have made an unsuccessful attempt to sign Featherstone Rovers' former international prop forward, Vincent Farrar.

### Topliss tak third place in medals

Sydney, Aug 24—Trinity stand-off half Topliss has put up a performance to rival 1977 Rothmans' most distinguished as best and fairest. Ru players.

## Rugby Union

### London, Ontario: South West

London, Ontario: South West Ontario Selects 0, Wex 27.

## Swimming

### An 11-year-old heads for her third gold medal

Caynor Stanley, the youngest of three Manchester swimming sisters, yesterday became the first swimmer at this year's national age group championships to win two individual gold medals.

## Winter Olymp

### Conservat to send pro group to It

Supporters of the Winter Olympic Games are sending a protest group to the Winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo.







## Enterprise skipper and Independence tactician dismissed

Also in the water today were likely to be the two remaining foreign challengers, Sverige, from Sweden, and the 12-metre Australia. The two boats have one more day of practice before the start of their best-of-seven finals series on Thursday to select the 1977 America's Cup challenger.—

The race would be cancelled. The Australians led by four minutes and 30 seconds halfway through the race, but a broken leadstay on the third leg from some dropped Nicholas II to a 9-second deficit at the fourth weather mark. Cunningham and

## Molina defies position in list of rankings

**FIRST ROUND:** R. Mueller beat L. Crawford 6-3; P. Doninger beat J. Solis 6-3; R. Lanz beat S. Guliviera 6-3; D. Laiz beat E. Guevarra 6-3; C. Kramer beat P. Crockett 6-3; B. Simpson beat R. Cornelia 6-3.

**SECOND ROUND:** B. Condit beat Botancour 6-3; W. Martin beat C. Baranrut 6-3; W. Chalk beat J. James 7-5; P. Barnabe beat R. Simpson 5-6, 6-3; P. Dominguez beat K. Rosewall 6-3; J. Molina beat C. Medellin 6-3.

## to enrich shelf

## To the heart of great events

Secretary of the Cabinet Hobhouse was Crossman. An old-fashioned Whig—although he favoured an elected House of Lords—he was a powerful force for the liberal, non-theoretical, politician. His character sketches of his colleagues, his revelations of how they voted in Cabinet, his dislike of the Conservative and his hatred of Churchill, all owed something to his background. His relations with Asquith were mixed. He explored Asquith's drinking and his early as July 1905, Asquith's "losing all pluck where L. G. is concerned". He records Balfour as saying that he had never known anyone so absorbed in his own comforts as Asquith was habitually.

Throughout the years Hobhouse was a close friend of Lord George's habit of "sipping off

Tweed-Extra Special Agent and Storm Nelson, although I never took to the bible stories in comic strip form, despite their artwork, of Hampden agency, and the Bellamy they still look good 25 years on. Eagle also had magnificent exploded spreads, in colour, of ships, aircraft, weapons and machines, reminiscent of those which had appeared for decades in the *Illustrated London News*, but which I read in my comic or septet.

We even lived vicariously many a true life adventure through the pen of Macdonald Hastings, Eagle's own Special Investigator. What other comic had its own reporter? Here

his principal ideas over his whole career" and to "blaze a trail through the vast, and in some important areas virtually unexplored, field of Jewish mysticism," Liddell Hart wrote in the "Liddell Hart papers." The courage is moral as well as intellectual. As a young man living in Miedemachan village Mr Bond was encouraged by Liddell Hart, made freemason in his library, and his conversation, and schooled in the inimitable manner of what Michael Howard once called this implacable and ruthless master of the cult for him to weigh up his guru objectively. Mr Bond is almost passionately dispassionate.

Mr Bond's researches in his master's papers do not dispel one's doubts about the weight of the latter's impact on the Germans. The Israelis, however, have shown a similar attitude—have made very clear to Mr Bond the fertilizing effect of Liddell Hart's ideas. But

ever march again, the one an appropriate number of paces in front of the other? You begin to feel that the cunning, cunning Hitler, bloodily going the other way, is not so stupid after all. Some ways have had to point—in the way, perhaps, that Robespierre and Marat had had a point 150 years before.

Then, after a splendid farewell dance dinner ("A marvelous job, the staff effort," says the sergeant, a pot roast that have stewed for days in its aromatic herbs "...") the Sternbergs embark for America. But still her passion for the flowers remains unabated: long, and frequently not uninteresting memories of her high-class Schleswig-Holstein childhood flood out as

then the king-to-be, in refusing to become a prisoner of the right while at the same time preventing the collapse of public order.

Survivors of the syndicalists who formed part of the Republican alliance during the Civil War might have derived wry satisfaction from observing the way in which some of their clothes were remodelled by the Francoists for their Official

**tic, by Simonon (Hamish Hamilton, £3.50). A 1942 leftover, but still well worthwhile. The heaven/hell world of the grand hotel exposed with all that wonderful economy.**

---

**Every Inch A Lady, by Jean**

**Sargasso**, by Edwin Corley (Michael Joseph, £4.50). That wicked old sea, that up-to-date Bermuda Triangle and a space capsule re-entering empty. Well-researched facts galore and brisk writing keep all

lean-like espionage adventure. Stealing Russians' newest super-jet. A lot of work went into it: a lot of energy came out (First Law of Thermodynamics).

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**A Morbid Taste for Bones.** b

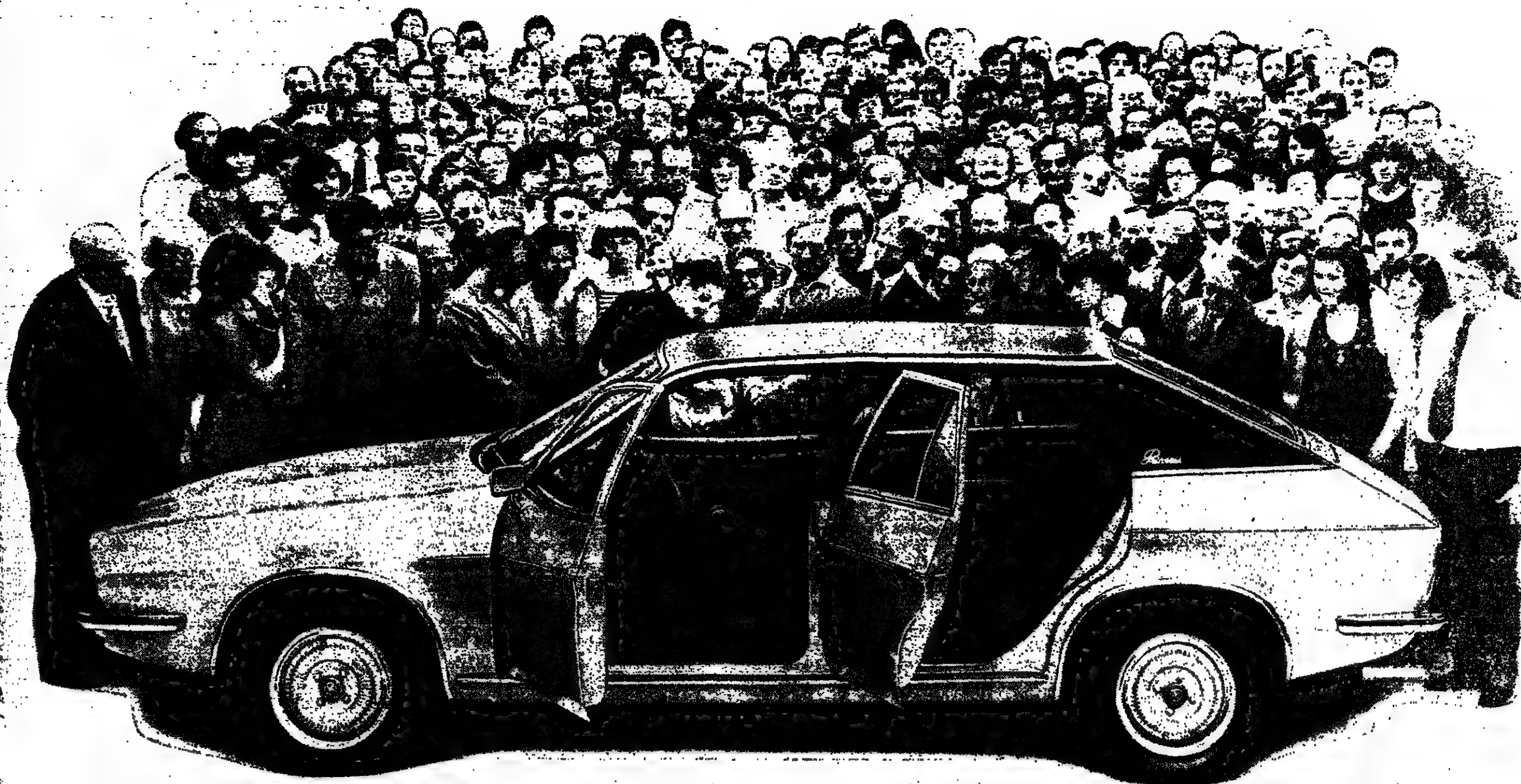
graphy and the human influence which shaped its society. All historical events, political crises and wars have been comprehensively treated and brought out so compelling that you have to read on. Nothing has been left out." Jan. (S.25).

**Rafiqul Hasan Kureishi**  
 "This book compresses a wealth of information so that any reader will immediately understand how and why Pakistan was created, its problems, history, politics, geo-

prehensively treated and brought out so compellingly that you have to read on. Nothing has been left out." Jan. (S. 25).

G. BELL





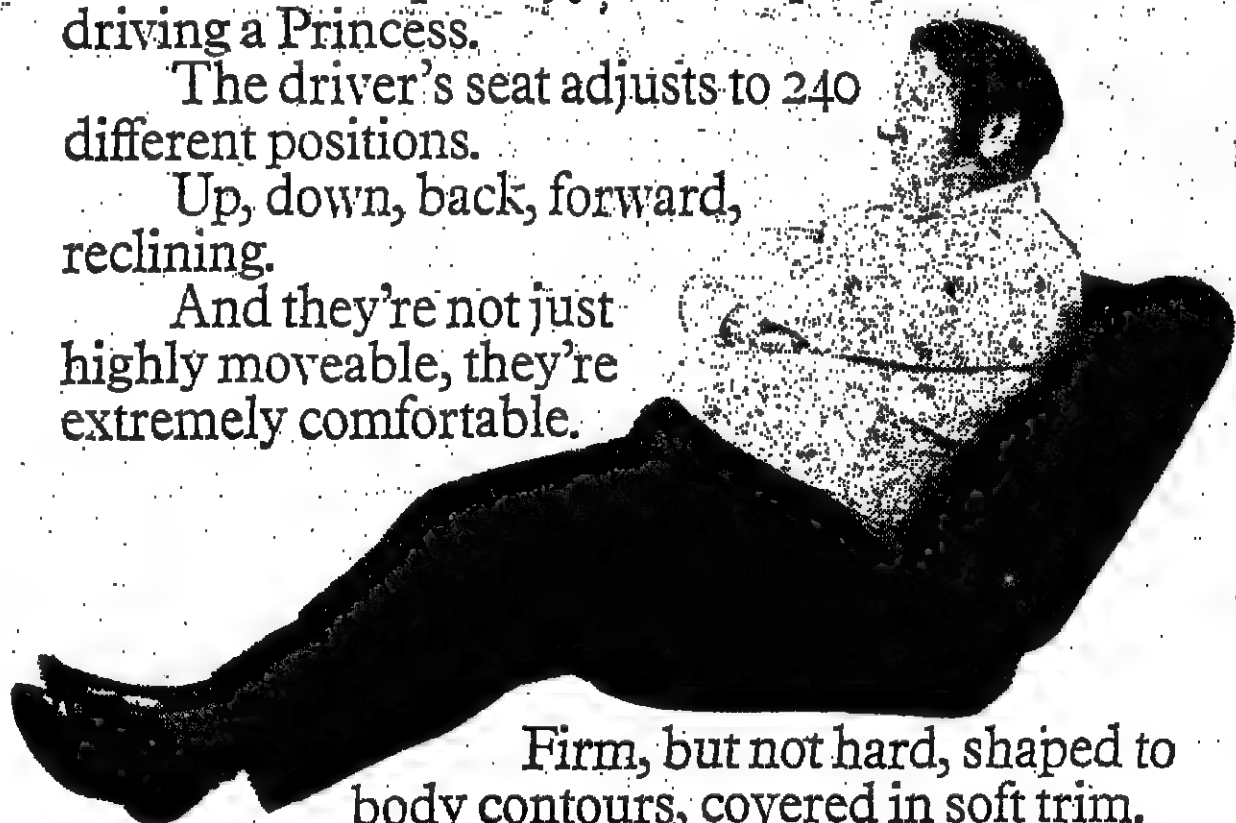
# 240 different people can sit quite comfortably in a Princess.

It doesn't matter if you're a 5 ft ballerina or a 20 stone shot-putter, you'll be quite comfortable driving a Princess.

The driver's seat adjusts to 240 different positions.

Up, down, back, forward, reclining.

And they're not just highly moveable, they're extremely comfortable.



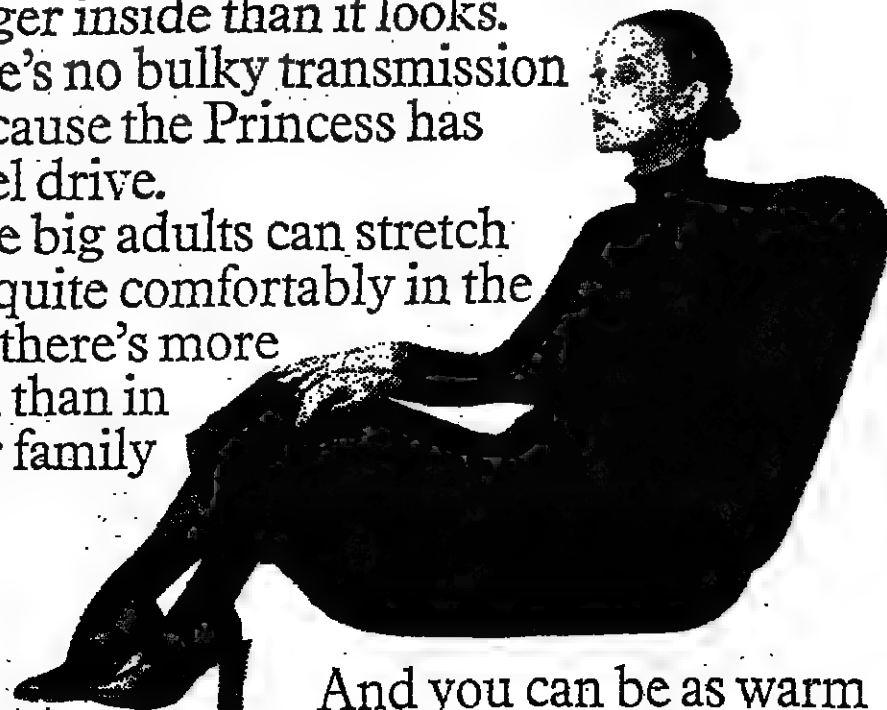
Firm, but not hard, shaped to body contours, covered in soft trim.

And even if you push the front seats right back, you won't cramp the passengers in the rear.

Like Dr. Who's police box, the Princess is much bigger inside than it looks.

There's no bulky transmission tunnel because the Princess has front wheel drive.

Three big adults can stretch their legs quite comfortably in the back, and there's more headroom than in most other family saloons.



And you can be as warm or as cool as you like. The air-blending heater system can pump out 5.5 kw of heat, or a huge flow of fresh air in summer.

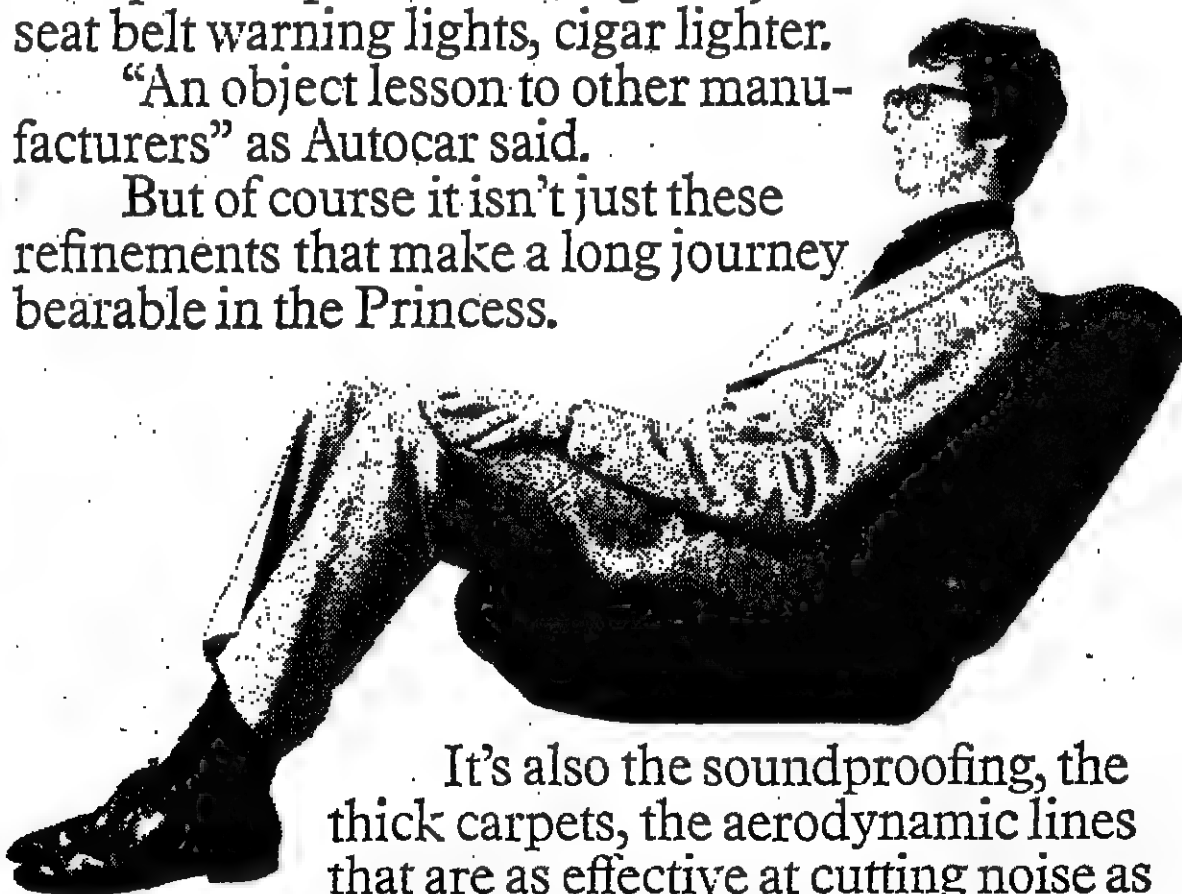
You'll find side window demisters as well as a heated rear window.

Now back to the driver, and his fingertip controls.

Everything to hand and eye. Heater, brake failure warning light, four-jet electric screen wash, two speed wipers with a huge arc, hazard and seat belt warning lights, cigar lighter.

"An object lesson to other manufacturers" as Autocar said.

But of course it isn't just these refinements that make a long journey bearable in the Princess.



It's also the soundproofing, the thick carpets, the aerodynamic lines that are as effective at cutting noise as they're pleasing on the eye. (And in the 2200 models, the power steering, the smoothness of six cylinders.)

And of course the unique Hydragas® independent suspension which swallows up potholes and bumps.

It all adds up to the Princess, highest rated of 61 cars (Rolls-Royce and BMW included) tested by Autocar last year.

And perhaps the most comfortable thought of all - this superb range of cars costs only £3297 (1800) to £4319 (2200 HLS).

**Princess**

A range of beautifully thought out cars. From Leyland Cars. With Supercover.



Is there a need for an American style anti-Treasury to service Parliament?

## The cumbersome 'closed shop' facing MPs who keep an eye on public spending

If there is any subject that goes to the heart of the political debate, it is that of public expenditure. It is the accounts of the public household—the policies for spending and raising money—which reflect the social and political priorities of the Government. All the more surprising, therefore, is the continuing inability of the House of Commons to devise machinery for adequately scrutinizing these accounts.

This year, for the first time, the Public Expenditure Committee made a concerted effort to examine the Government's spending plans. Its sub-committees—each specializing in a different policy area—produced a rapid report on the 1977 Public Expenditure White Paper.

The exercise did not cause much stir. Each subcommittee interpreted the White Paper differently. Some reviewed entire programmes; others concentrated on specific aspects of particular policies. No comprehensive attempt was made to review the policies underlying the expenditure figures in the light of alternative policy options.

Nor is this surprising. Having played a walk-on part in the exercise—as a specialist adviser to one of the subcommittees—it now seems to me a minor miracle that the MPs manage to produce any reports at all. Each inquiry has to start

from scratch: the committee members are plunged into policy subjects, which may be entirely new to them, without any systematic preliminary briefing. Apart from the overworked committee clerk—and very part-time advisers—there is no source of policy analysis to which the MPs can turn. All their information has to be elicited by seeking evidence and questioning witnesses—as cumbersome and time-consuming a method as has yet been devised.

In the circumstances, it is a tribute to the improvisatory abilities of both MPs and clerks that the Public Expenditure Committee so frequently manages to raise searching questions and to challenge government policies. But why should such inquiries be a test of the ingenuity of those taking part?

Would it not be sensible to facilitate the work of MPs by removing some of the hurdles actually given them more help? Soon after my brief spell as a specialist adviser to the expenditure committee, I was in a position to try to answer these questions on a visit to Washington. Since 1974, Congress has had precisely the sort of institutions that Parliament at present so conspicuously lacks. This is the Congressional Budget Office, a sort of auditor-general, which carries out the task of economic and policy analysis on behalf of the Senate

and the House of Representatives. In crude terms the role of the CBO is to provide Congress with much of the information cabinet ministers in Britain might expect to find in their briefing papers. It produces running reports on the long-term consequences of individual spending decisions: a so-called "score card". It publishes an annual report on the budget, which includes a discussion of alternative spending and revenue levels in the light of various assumptions about the future of the economy.

Additionally the CBO produces special reports designed to inform Congress about policy options: precisely the kind of "costed options" which the Public Expenditure Committee has so long tried to extract from the Government. Among these have been studies of long-term care for the elderly, an evaluation of the policy alternatives for temporary employment, a review of the options for dealing with the teenage jobless and an analysis of alternative approaches to prison construction. Altogether 39 such studies were published in 1976, although others were carried out and made generally available without being formally published.

In all this, the aim is to analyse the policy alternatives and to provide the information required for their assessment.

To quote a memorandum CBO's director, Dr. Alice Rivlin, to her staff: "Our work and our publications must always be balanced, thorough and free of any partisan tinge. Our task is to provide information which will help the whole Congress to reach its decisions. . . . We are not to be advocates."

To carry out this role the CBO has a budget of nearly £5m and a staff of 208. Of these 161 are classified as "professional", and there is a very short secretarial staff of 47 people. Looking at the staff list is illuminating of the diversity of skills and the variety of backgrounds represented. There are economists, policy analysts, political scientists, management and operations research experts. They are drawn from independent research institutes such as Brookings (like Alice Rivlin herself) and the Rand Corporation, universities, government departments and local government. In short, the CBO is a microcosm of the highly mobile, extremely diverse United States policy elite—so very much more heterogeneous and open than the British closed-shop equivalent.

All this may seem impressive on paper. But does it work? Given the very different responsibilities of Parliament and Congress, is there really anything to be learnt from the example of the CBO? Or is this simply yet another example of the American tendency to solve all

problems by an over-investment of people and money? In trying to answer these questions, there is a very real difficulty. For the irony is that the role of the CBO may be less essential in the context of the American situation than a similar institution would be in British circumstances.

The problem of American Congressmen—in contrast to British MPs—is a surplus, rather than a shortage, of policy advice. Apart from the CBO, there is the general accounting office (rather like the Comptroller-General's department, but branching out into efficiency audit and programme evaluation), the office of technology assessment and the congressional reference service (the equivalent of the House of Commons Library, but infinitely better financed and manned).

In addition, each congressman and each congressional committee has ample staff. Altogether, the congressional staff now exceeds 23,000—three times as many people as there were in 1954.

This bloated army of congressional staff creates as many difficulties as it resolves. There is sharp competition for access to Congress: the CBO was set up only after a rearguard action by the long-established general accounting office. In the mass of verbiage generated, swamped by paper, congressmen may leave too much

to their staff, with the result that power switches from the elected members to their appointed assistants.

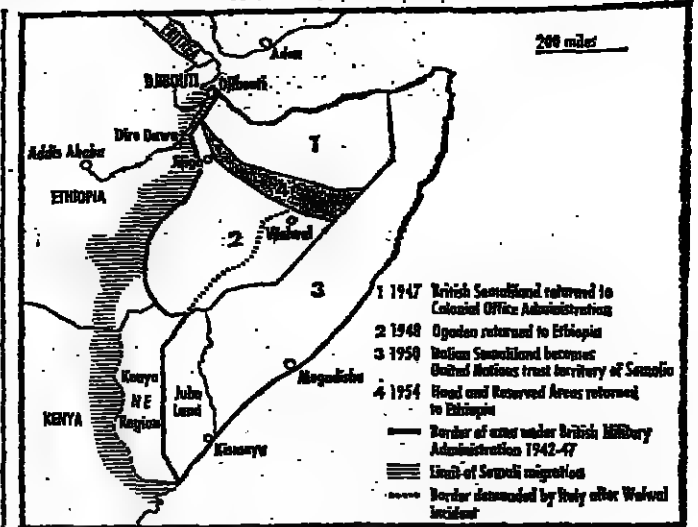
All this would suggest that, in thinking about improving the support for MPs, it is essential to avoid a similar proliferation of different sources of support. Traditionally, of course, this line of argument has been used to bolster the case for expanding the House of Commons Library or the Comptroller-General's department.

But neither of these institutions is capable of doing the kind of job performed by the CBO: the analysis of individual policies in the framework of an overall assessment of the economy and in the context of the implications for public expenditure and taxation.

In effect, the need is for an anti-Treasury responsible for servicing Parliament, so that MPs are equipped to embark on their task of scrutiny on more than a similar proliferation of different sources of support.

**Rudolf Klein**  
The author is senior fellow at the Centre for Studies in Social Policy and professor-designate of social policy at the University of Bath.

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## Somalia: a case of frontiers in the wrong place

God made Somaliland, then he made the Somali, and then he laughed. The old Arab saying epitomises the dreary barrenness of the Somali landscape. Winston Churchill once called it a desert of rocks and thorn trees peopled by rifle-armed nomads.

The Ogaden is part of this wilderness; so are the nomads who wander between the water holes in search of new grazing for their cattle.

The Somalis have not always been there. Some 500 years ago they are believed to have displaced the Galla, also Cushites, and driven them south into the Ethiopian highlands.

The Somali migration in search of new pastures for a growing population of people and cattle has helped to create the border problem. So has the expansion of the territory of Ethiopia, whose capital has moved southwards from Addis Ababa over the past 2,000 years. The European powers have been blamed for most of the territory. British frontiers established during the scramble for Africa in the last two decades of the nineteenth century, Emperor Menelik II of Ethiopia must bear much of the responsibility for the situation in the Horn of Africa.

### Safeguarding the sea route

In 1891 Menelik sent a letter to European heads of state denouncing all foreign claims to his territory and claiming such distant places as Khartoum, Lake Victoria, the Ogaden and all the Somali coast. A few years later Britain agreed to place Ethiopia in the Italian sphere of influence, together with most of Somaliland.

The Anglo-French treaty of 1888 had already given France control of Djibouti, and confirmed Britain's interests in British Somaliland, which had nothing to do with Africa but like the occupation of Aden in 1839, was to safeguard the sea route to India.

Italian forces did occupy British, but in their march towards the Ethiopian heartlands they were defeated in battle at Adowa, capital of Tigre province, in 1896. This battle was to influence much of the Horn's future.

Uniquely, Europe's partition plans had given an African people. For the first time an African government had a say in the colonial adventure. In 1897 an Anglo-Ethiopian treaty delimited the border between Ethiopia and British Somaliland. But the British had the Somali in the hand of the Haile Selassie; so it was agreed that British-protected Somalis could move into Ethiopian territory with their cattle during the wet season.

The following year Menelik, with French support, sent an expedition into the Ogaden desert to expand his empire. Fortunately, the Mad Mullah came to his assistance. For years the Mad Mullah had been spreading dissension among Somalis in the British and Italian protectorates. Ethiopian forces came to the aid of the Mullah, who was armed with a cache of rifles and when the campaign was over Menelik set sail to his sovereignty over the Ogaden.

By 1916 the borders as set in modern treaties had been agreed by Ethiopia and the three European powers con-

cerned. The Ogaden was specifically stated to be part of Ethiopia. The only major change was in 1925 when Italian Somaliland was ceded to British East Africa (now Kenya). It included the port of Kisumu.

One weakness in the 1908 convention was that the Italo-Ethiopian boundary was open to different interpretations, leading to a provisional boundary being established. It was this that gave the Italians under Mussolini, still smarting from their defeat at Adowa, the excuse for invading Ethiopia in 1935. In 1934, an oasis some 60 miles inside Ethiopia used by Somalis, Italian forces came into conflict with Ethiopian troops, including heavy casualties. The Italians had some excuse for fortifying the area. For years no Ethiopian had been seen near the place.

The following year the Italians, after blocking all attempts at conciliation, attacked the Ethiopians with all the might they had, including bombs and poison gas. Haile Selassie fled to exile in Britain. Since becoming emperor in 1930 Haile Selassie had done much to modernize an empire in many parts of which his rule was always tenuous. For the unity of Ethiopia was done by the Italians during their brief rule from 1936 to 1941. Good roads were not the least of their accomplishments.

In 1941 Ethiopia was liberated by British, American, East African and West African troops. From 1942 to 1947 British and Italian Somaliland and the Ogaden were united under a British military administration. Britain wanted the union to be permanent but other powers disagreed. Ethiopia resented Britain's continued presence in the Ogaden and distrusted its intentions, which is not surprising. Haile Selassie must have been much disillusioned by the 1935 plan of 1935, under which the British and French foreign ministers would have had Italy awarded the Ogaden outright and given economic rights over most of southern Ethiopia.

### An ideal solution that was lost

In the event the chance for the nearest thing to an ideal solution in the Horn of Africa was missed. Between 1947 and 1954 the pre-war boundaries were assumed. When the republic of Somalia was born in 1960 it consisted only of the former British and Italian territories. The new state adopted the five-pointed star of Greater Somalia as its emblem. Two of its aims had been achieved. It was fighting for the Horn of Africa; the fourth, Djibouti, is now independent of France; the fifth is the North Eastern Region of Kenya.

Opponents of Greater Somalia argue that over the centuries the Somalis have been pushed forward on all fronts and the much of the land they now claim is not rightfully theirs. It is of advantage to Ethiopia and Kenya, too, for there to be a buffer zone where the nomadic tribes may roam but not raid, and where cattle-raiding parties may be kept at bay. There is also, of course, the possibility that oil may be found in the desert.

Edward Stain

## How Pakistan's most gifted woman took over her jailed husband's party

General Zia ul Haq, Pakistan's chief martial law administrator, has refused to attend a special tribunal set up by the Bhutto regime to try Mr. Abdul Wali Khan, leader of the Pathans of North-West Frontier Province and perhaps the country's best-known political prisoner.

For the past two years, while he has remained in jail, his wife, the Begum Nasim Wali Khan, has been effectively leading his movement, the National Democratic Party, and now one of the constituents of the anti-Bhutto National Alliance (PNA).

"My husband and I had a chance to meet each other for the first time when he was released after having been detained for seven years after independence. My father was imprisoned alongside him and decided while in jail that I should marry him. For in my family, in this part of the world, more than 80 per cent of marriages are arranged", the Begum told me.

Now in her forties and some 15 years younger than her husband, the Begum is something of a paradox—she has emerged, even in the eyes of men in this staunchly Islamic country, as Pakistan's most gifted woman politician. She comes from the most traditional part of the country.

Unlike most fighters for women's rights elsewhere, she does not wish to challenge her society's conservatism but seeks an evolution favourable to women within it. With a stature and deep voice which would make a fine contralto opera singer in Europe, the Begum keeps strictly to an orthodox way of dressing, with chador (head scarf) and shawl trousers. She wears a fine diamond on her nose yet hides a handsome face behind heavy, masculine glasses and wears an airline pilot's size wristwatch. That contrast is revealing.

"We have several different women's organizations here, such as the all-Pakistan Women's Association, but they have not given the training needed so that women come into politics. The whole thing has remained drawing-room politics. I don't like to say it, but it's the society's butterflies in politics—upper middle and working class women. All nice-looking, well-dressed ladies,

they come to the meetings in clubs but politics must go into all those shabby villages because the majority of the people live there.

"We have to go to those people who need the development, not in the big cities but in a village where a woman doesn't know anything about her rights and so she can't begin to fight for them. That's the main woman's problem in Pakistan."

The Begum replied with a deep, generous laugh when I asked if there is not a contradiction underlying the election manifesto of the PNA when it promises women their full economic, political and social rights "in accordance with the Holy Koran"? Then she developed her basic standpoint: "You mean that the Koran does not give rights to a woman? No, it does give rights to a woman in its own society."

The Begum argues women in Iran, Egypt, and backward neighbouring Afghanistan all prove that Islam need not stand in the way for women entering into their rightful place, as those societies see it. By this the Begum means women have the right, for instance, to go out to work, not to wear the veil when in a factory or the fields (this impedes their work), and to dispose of their property earnings as they wish. "If a woman is liberal enough to go out to work, then in my view she should have the liberty to spend her wages."

But you are wearing a headscarf; you don't believe women's liberation, you require you to oppose that? "I asked. "It's respectable for a woman to have her head covered and if someone asked me to go without my veil, I wouldn't do it."

"It's the tradition, even if we try we can't go without any purdah. It doesn't harm a woman to cover her head or her arms, so I won't oppose it," she replied.

Then she came back to the central theme that it all depends on the women having the will to take their place in Pakistan society: "If only half a body is working you would not call that a body, would you? The hand may not be as strong as the leg," she goes on, using an image for a



Women working without the veil: "If a woman is liberal enough to go to work, she should have the liberty to spend her wages."

woman's place in society she and I cannot have the same sort of function. But we need all the parts of the body functioning properly and it's the same with our society."

"In your developed countries you can afford to let a woman stay out of the struggle for the betterment of the nation, while we cannot afford to omit a single person who is capable of doing a job."

The importance of better education for women's advance was stressed by the Begum, who argued the present set up does not serve the majority of the people. "The children of well-to-do people and the rich are sent to English language schools, founded by the British and they are the good schools of the country."

"The basic fault is that education from the beginning is not in our own languages. In the primary schools they start in Urdu, but it is not the mother tongue in any province—in Frontier we speak Pashtu, in

Punjab, Punjabi, in Sind, Sindhi, and in Baluchistan, Baluchi. "We have to learn Urdu as our national language, but this should come after the children have had the grounding in their respective mother tongue."

Capability not sex must be the basis of selection. Mrs. Thatcher has qualities of leadership and the capability to do that job, there won't be any difficulty," the Begum replied when we got talking about women Prime Ministers and the defeat of Mrs. Gandhi in India and Mrs. Bandaranaike in Sri Lanka. They both lost not because they were women, she said emphatically, but because of errors in political judgment.

The Begum conceded it was "absolutely true" that people had accepted her because she was the wife of the banned National Awami Party leader, rather as Mrs. Bandaranaike, the widow, was accepted as Mrs. Gandhi's daughter. "I think that what cover it would have

been difficult for me to come out, it gave me the chance."

How the Begum "came out", as she described it, was a lengthy process. As a girl her family had participated in the campaign against British colonial rule, but apart from one brief excursion, campaigning solely among women voters, during Ayub Khan's regime, she stayed always at home, listening to politics at parties, only indirectly just as her mother had done in the 1930s.

Then the troubles broke out in Baluchistan in 1973 and the provincial government of neighbouring Frontier resigned in sympathy. The central government of Mr. Bhutto intervened sending in the troops to Baluchistan and a regional insurrectionist movement started. This led to the banning of the National Awami Party and her husband's arrest in February 1973, together with 54 other suspected "separatists", after a minister was assassinated in Peshawar.

Things moved rapidly for the Begum. In May she helped to form the successor National Democratic Party. "The first time I came out was difficult for me. I didn't have the guts at that time. There were two factions, one for me and one against me. I went out to sense the mood of that Congress and I decided to speak. There was a bit of resentment, but it was not enough to discourage me, to send me back into my home. So I conclude it's not the man, not the woman, it's capability that counts."

The Begum says she has no idea when her husband will be released. He might be freed as the October general election campaign warms up—if the PNA wins, the mammoth case against the 55 accused will be transferred to the ordinary courts. From the time of the special tribunal whose proceedings were lambasted in a recent Amnesty International report. Light might finally be shed on whether the alleged separatists were really regionalists provoked by overreaching central government into fighting for local autonomy.

The Begum has no doubts about the success of the PNA army. "If they want to keep Pakistan as one country they will have to give the four provinces their provincial rights since the 1973 constitution. It's not a question of whether some officers like it or not, it's a question of the whole country's future."

"For the stability and the peace of the country every government will need to find some political solution for Baluchistan and Frontier because we are a part of Pakistan. The Bhutto regime tried in Baluchistan to solve a political problem with bullets, but for four long years they have not succeeded."

The Begum was adamant that the military regime must give Pakistan's two remote border provinces the same freedom to campaign and vote as the Punjab and Sind for October. But she made clear, so as not to spoil the PNA's chances, she was not campaigning for her husband's immediate release. "I have now gone so deep into politics that sometimes when I go to see him in Hyderabad we only talk politics and I forget completely to tell him of my domestic life," she said. Politics now comes first.

"You must understand in our provinces we are so much bound by our traditions—more, though I don't like to say it, than to Islamic laws. Islam, for instance, does not allow me to divorce my brother-in-law. If God forbid, he was slain, but there in Frontier I have that right to kill."

Is the Frontier still the violent land we read about in children in the storybooks, I asked? "We were the violent ones," the Begum replied with pride. "But now it's not just violence for violence sake, but for our rights."

The costs which has dominated Pakistan for the last 30 years—she doesn't accept the idea of human rights, I won't even talk about provincial rights, for they have taken the basic human rights from every ordinary Pakistani for the last six years. I won't say 'the political' for it's a caste and Mr. Bhutto is an essential part of that caste. If they fail to revive the People's Party, or if the people reject them in October, then they will form a new party with new slogans to deceive the masses," the Begum declared passionately.

Richard Wigg

## THE TIMES DIARY/ PHS

### Hard pedalling puts a man among the birds

These are tense hours for what is traditionally the least tense bunch of people in Britain. But there it is not every day that man looks as if he has turned into a bird.

The Royal Aeronautical Society is awaiting irrefutable evidence from the United States that Bryan Allen has made the world's first sustained man-powered flight. It is confirmed beyond a peradventure, then Mr. Allen, described merely as 24 and a bicycle racer, will be famous and £50,000 better off—the sum the aeronautical society has been holding for years, until someone like Mr. Allen claimed it as his prize.

His flying contraption weighed 70lb and was shaped like a dragon fly, with a 37ft wing span. It was pedal-driven over a 1.4 mile course at Shutter, California. Naturally, the exploit was witnessed. I am told the most important witness was Bill Richardson, an official of the Kern County aviation department. His



report is now on its way to London. I telephoned the society last night. No hint came back over the line that history might well be in the making.

### Turnerites' towering ambition

The Turner Museum, in Denver, Colorado, has high ambitions—23 storeys high. Scarcely has it opened its doors in a restored mansion in the city, than it has put in a bid for the disused Daniels and Fisher Tower as a permanent home for its Turner collection.

At the moment, all that the museum has got is engravings, paintings and a few watercolours to acquire oils and watercolours, too.

I was interested to hear of the link already existing between Turner and the tower.

The professor spoke about the pact at the launching of his new book, *The Night Season*, which has mercy killing as its theme. "One must give a patient a good life, when this is no longer possible, one must give a patient a good death."

A mother was heard reprimanding her child on the other day, "Don't eat the window, darling. It's British Rail, you know."

Either will take the other's life if he thinks it is not worth going on living and if he is unable to take his own life.

### Notice in a tiny church at Lindos, Rhodes: "We pray the visitors if they please to give each his penny for good philanthropic."

The 67-year-old landmark was modelled on the famous campanile in St Mark's Square, Venice, which Turner often painted.

But it is not only Turners that the good people of Denver have just launched a \$2m appeal—to see housed in the tower. On show, too, will be the Turner museum's extensive collection of works by the artists, the English-born painter whose panoramic canvases are said to have inspired the United States Congress to establish the National Parks system.

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### The top brass of Carter lineage

Carter fever continues to prove highly contagious and a hear that the Yorkshire based firm of E. P. Publishing are to present a copy of their classic work *History of Herfordshire* by John Edwin Cussans to the American President.

A section of the book (the chapter of King's Langley) contains a detailed description of a brass (still to be seen in the village church) which refers to an early member of the Carter family.

The brass reads: "Here lyeth the body of John Carter late of Giffes, who had two wives, by ye first he had issue four sonnes and five daughters and by ye second he had issue five sonnes and four daughters. He was buried ye 9 of August 1588."

The History was first published in 1870. A three volume reprint was produced by E. P. Publishing in 1972.

### Very bad wines' very good year

Allan Hall and Joseph Beckmann have been celebrating the fact that they have been drinking more bad wine this year. The year just finishing the tastings to 1977 edition of the *Good Wine Guide*, a compilation of judgements on what is available at the 'less expensive' end of the market.

The two fearless men have been subjected to their nose and palate to the contents of 1,600 bottles.

Mr. Hall says that all the wasters invited to contribute their opinions have eyewitnessed the challenge to their constitutions remarkably well, except for Clement Freud who withdrew suffering from gout.

Must history be rewritten? And with a different kind of pen? We were always told that Lazio Jozsef Biro, a clever Hungarian, had invented the ball-point, based on the quick-drying ink principle, in the 1940s. But now, Cumberland Graphics, the British pen and pencil makers, say the original idea might have been theirs. During a recent check of their stock, a small box was found containing a chromium-plated tube with a quarter-inch diameter ballbearing at the writing end and it was a refill cartridge. It was called *The Witch*, and was intended for watchmen and packers. The date of the patent: 1911.

### Greek connexion

In Athens diplomatic circles, an old hand, there is a special fondness for Sir Charles Peake, British envoy from 1919 to 1927. These were crucial years for Greece, because the Cyprus problem was just erupting.

Sir Charles died in 1958, was his widow, Lady Peake, who gave her name to Catherine's, the embassy school in Athens.

I now hear that the Peak eldest son, Jeremy, has been embassy chaplain in Athens and will administer Anglican parish of St Andrews.

### Absorbing topic

First cousin to the metaphor (see yesterday's Diary) is the untranslatable Greek word *hypocrite*. On such appears in the *Oxford Times* recent complex at Moreton-in-Marsh, speaking of the members of sports club who use the place, said: "The hypocrite can absorb a lot of air, but when we get to figures of about 3,000, we have reached saturation point."





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## TENSIONS IN THE CAR INDUSTRY

The end of rigid wage controls was always bound to cause trouble in the motor industry. The chaotically fragmented bargaining arrangements, the web of jealously safeguarded differentials and the tendency for each stoppage to cause a restlessness and disgruntled mood. The Lucas strike, which 12,000 toolmakers resolved yesterday to continue into an eighth week, is only the most immediately damaging of a number of disputes and incipient disputes in the air at present. Not that the existence of wage controls ever brought the same uncanny hush in industrial relations to car manufacturing that it did to many other industries. Indeed, for both Chrysler and British Leyland, pay restraint made it possible to make the progress that had been promised towards equal pay rates in different factories, which would have done much to ease tensions.

The Lucas toolmakers have not chosen an ideal time for their strike. Normally an interruption in supplies of Lucas electrical parts compels manufacturers to start laying off workers in large numbers after only three or four weeks. But the American companies, Ford and Chrysler, have only just resumed work after three weeks' holiday, and they are hardly feeling the shortage even yet. As for British Leyland, it increased its stockpile of electrical parts before the strike, and also arranged to receive supplies from other sources; as a result, only a third of its manual workers have been laid off as yet. The Lucas strikers hope to "black" these alternative supplies, but that would need the cooperation of production line workers at Leyland's, who have no great cause to feel cooperative towards the toolmakers.

The toolmakers are members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (and of one of the most militant sections of that heterogeneous union). The production line workers belong to the Transport and General Workers' Union. The tension between craft and production workers is widespread in the motor industry. Generally in recent years the TGWU has been able to reduce the gap in earnings between its own members and the more highly skilled minority. This tendency is one reason for the coolness between AUEW shopfloor leaders and the union's national leadership, which was detectable in the comments of shop stewards after yesterday's mass meeting.

The rejected offer from the Lucas management (which included bonus payments at twice the rate earlier proposed, talks about a new bonus scheme which should be self-financing, and lump payments of £100 to each worker) would not have fitted very comfortably within the restrictions that the Government hope to maintain for pay settlements this year. It will nowhere be more difficult than in the car industry for the Government to apply its rules in a sense that is seen to be fair, without becoming embroiled in damaging and prolonged industrial conflict. The same difficulties are illustrated by the offer that the management of Leyland Cars made yesterday to manual workers at Longbridge, on whose behalf shop stewards have already put in a claim for £31 a week, or 47 per cent. The offer amounts to 32 per cent, phased over two years and made conditional on the achievement of stated productivity targets. But even this offer might pass the Government's scrutiny with the aid of a pretty broad interpretation of its rider about genuine productivity agreements. But the Longbridge shop

stewards insist that the plan to bring productivity up to the best current continental levels (which means an improvement of 100 per cent; and what will continental levels have risen to in the meantime? will only receive their cooperation if pay is brought up to continental levels before they start. Nothing could indicate more clearly how little sense of real urgency all the recent official warnings about British Leyland's future have instilled. Mr Varley's announcement in May giving approval for further work on the proposed new Mini clearly made assistance conditional on a peaceful industrial relations record. This caveat was clearly taken by the Longbridge workers to be a matter of form and not of substance.

The worst stoppage that Leyland has suffered this year was the strike by toolmakers last March. Their effort to gain independent negotiating rights cost the company £100m in lost production. Although they failed, they have not abandoned their objective and earlier this month they walked out of the joint working party which had been making substantial progress on improving negotiating procedures. Like the Lucas toolmakers, they are not confident that centralized procedures giving less weight to shop-floor forces would protect their differentials as they would wish. With thirty-four different wage agreements to negotiate each year, ending at many different dates and offering the maximum opportunity for leap-frog claims, the last thing British Leyland needs is yet another separate group to grapple with. The agreement that the toolmakers have jeopardized is in fact the best opportunity that the company has of fulfilling the hopes that have been pinned to it, and of justifying the enormous sums of money from the taxpayer that it continues to receive.

## Administration of national parks

From the Secretary of the Ramblers' Association

Sir, Gerald Haythornthwaite's cogent and timely article on national park administration (August 13) underlined the weaknesses of the present system. We do not have a national association from the local authority associations, but before they utter their Pavlovian response to his call for more independent control of the national parks, let them ponder on the record of the county councils' national park committees since they were set up in 1974.

The string of examples quoted by Gerald Haythornthwaite shows how little importance local authorities attach to national park values. To these can be added two further instances. The first is North Yorkshire County Council, which has exercised the most pious and detailed control over the appointment of staff and the expenditure of finance in the country's two national parks, the Yorkshire Dales and the North York Moors. This came to a head in 1975 with a dispute over the Wharfedale Manor outdoor pursuits centre, which in turn led to a House of Commons inquiry and a recommendation that the expenditure committee that the date of the next major review of national park administration should be brought forward from 1981.

The second example is in Essex, where the National Park Committee is so bad that the Countryside Commission recently took the unprecedented step of reporting to the Secretary of State for the Environment their serious concern over the management of the park. The committee had handled a particularly controversial case of moorland ploughing. This was a remarkable thing for the Commission to do since they themselves had played a crucial role in bringing the present administrative system into being. They had also gone on record as expressing their conviction that this system will have "a simple time to demonstrate its appropriateness and efficiency" before the 1981 review.

One suggestion that the Commission may now be inclined to agree with Gerald Haythornthwaite that a much more "appropriate and efficient" system of administration would be by independent national park planning boards.

Yours sincerely,  
ALAN MATTINGLY,  
Secretary,  
The Ramblers' Association,  
1/4 Crawford Mews,  
York Street, W1,  
August 15.

From Lady Sayer  
Sir, I can endorse, from long experience, every word of Gerald Haythornthwaite's splendid article on the administration of national parks (August 13). I was a Minister's nominee on the Dartmoor National Park Committee for six of its earliest years, and know that county council control and the over-representation of local interests on the committee has, from the first, prevented the intentions of the National Parks Act from being effectively fulfilled.

And the deterioration has escalated: much of Dartmoor's natural beauty has been lost since 1951 and more threatened. Devon County Council agreed to the demolition of TV mast on Hensley Tor; to the vast extension of china clay quarrying and dumping on southern Dartmoor; to a tin-mining proposition for 1,550 acres of northern Dartmoor; to a tin-mining proposition on central Dartmoor; to the perpetuation of damaging military training in the national park; to the proposal to route an M-type road through Dartmoor's northern hills. The result of the tin-mining venture off by Parliament and public outcry, the major road inquiry is still pending, but what sort of guardianship for a national park does this record display?

Nor does the locally-influenced park committee effectively control the motorist, the "improving" farmer or the speculative builder, partly because such control would be locally unpopular and partly because the committee has lost its way and does not give national park values their essential priority. So Dartmoor becomes progressively shabbier and more exploited every year. Certainly the promised review of national park administration in four years time may come too late. The parks should be freed from overriding local control before their "national" connotation becomes even more of a mockery.

Yours faithfully,  
LADY SAYER,  
Canon.

## Trees in danger

From Mr John Yeoman  
Sir, Next November the Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher and Mr David Steel will be planting trees in London because then the trees in the heart of London and Britain are desperately short of them.

In contrast Surrey County Council are proposing to cut down 45 trees with preservation orders on them, the wishes of their owner, the local residents and the local District Council. Their purpose is to improve an ancient black-spice at Buckland Road. It is a purely expedient, since the Council admits that, when money is available, the right answer is to straighten the hedges. The present 40 mph speed limit is ignored, so the trees are to come down to enable bid drivers to drive faster. As the law stands, effective physical barriers such as fences and rubble walls cannot be installed on roads of this kind.

I suggest that the law needs revision. The short term answer would then be to impose a 30 mph limit at the bend enforced by fines, since the trees present no hazard to vehicles travelling at low speed. Would it be unreasonable to require motorists to adapt their pace to our countryside, rather than to our roadsides to their pace?

Yours truly,  
JOHN YEOMAN, Director,  
National Tree Week,  
The Tree Council,  
Room 202,  
17/19 Rochester Row, SW1.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Strikes and democratic societies

From Mr Donald Boddie

Sir, One of the most urgent problems facing democratic societies in the dying years of the twentieth century is being spotlighted by the disruption at our airports.

This is only the latest manifestation of the technique of a comparatively small group of essential workers pressuring the rest of society by blackmail in the form of creating misery for thousands of uninvolved innocents.

Presumably the strikers justify their action to themselves because they feel it is the only way to get attention.

This, in itself, is evidence of the exhaustion of the so-called system of collective bargaining. As we are in process of returning to this way of industrial life, and hailing it as a resumption of the freedom of man to negotiate the price at which his labour is sold, it could also be the right moment to take a hard look at how it all works out in practice.

What happens all too frequently is that the workers, through their union, adopt the modern policy of placing on the table a ridiculously high pay demand; management responds by an equally stiff stance of "We shall never give in." Result: deadlock for months followed by strikes and lock-outs because "talking is getting us nowhere."

Now this may be regarded by some as an acceptable way of life in the private sector. But can we any longer put up with it in the sector of public affairs?

Among the areas which need looking at with urgency are those which affect the lives of millions of hardworking men and their families: the supply of electricity, gas, water, fuel, petrol and the mass transit services of railways, airways and seaways.

Modern society is so interdependent that the interruption of any of these, either directly or through chain reaction, results in chaos for thousands.

Is there an alternative which will still give justice to the workers in these industries when they feel that management are unjustly refusing to meet their demands?

There is, and the sooner we adopt a sane and more equitable way of resolving these disputes the better. In every other area of disagreement in our society we accept that the civilized way to settlement is by submission to independent courts of justice.

We do this because, in the broad, the judgments are as fair as man can devise and the alternative is uncivilized conflict.

The public inquiries to which both major parties in government have resorted to frequently, and which have been welcomed by the unions as the only way to settle the more intransigent disputes peacefully, are nothing more nor less than procedure via a court. The proposition I wish to put is: (a) representatives of the workers in any vital public service should have the right, when unable to resolve a

dispute, to lay their case before a special arbitration division of the High Court; (b) that the management most involved shall have an equal right to be heard; (c) that, whether management submit their case or not, the court will proceed to hear the workers' claim and proceed to pronounce judgment which shall be binding in law; (d) this procedure must be followed before any strike action.

In practice, arbitration awards have proved predominantly in favour of the workers. They have little to fear and much to gain. Management would get a fairer deal than they are getting now.

Both sides may well prefer not to have to expose their arguments to public scrutiny resulting in a great increase in settlements before this stage was reached—and the resultant suffering millions from the present people basking.

Yours sincerely,  
D. R. BODDIE,  
87 Regent Street, W1,  
August 22.

From the Secretary of the British Medical Association

Sir, I was interested to read Professor Oddie's letter (August 17) questioning the right to strike and I should like to broaden the argument.

There are professional groups in this country who are not able to employ the strike weapon fully. Doctors, for example, for ethical and humanitarian reasons cannot abandon their patients and are placed in a correspondingly weak negotiating position. They therefore find themselves obliged to consider various other methods of protest, such as temporary curtailment of non-urgent services, or withdrawal from administrative duties, in an attempt to rectify the injustices affecting them within the Health Service, while they watch the apparent success of other workers who follow much more militant courses.

In its evidence to the Royal Commission on the National Health Service, the BMA has posed the doctors' dilemma, and has asked what is the medical profession to do in circumstances such as these? Is it to acquiesce in gross interference by the government in the independence of action of the profession's review body, without anything more than a protest? Or should doctors to adopt the measures of protest and self-defence which have been used for generations by the labour unions, including the so-called "right to strike"?

As society becomes more interdependent, perhaps it is time for the development of a code to govern the withdrawal of labour in order that individual rights may still be safeguarded while society is protected from unjustified hardship.

Yours faithfully,  
E. GREY-TURNER,  
Secretary, British Medical Association,  
Tavistock Square, WC1.

### Tracing descent

From Gerald Principal King of Arms

Sir, R. D. Reid (August 22) asks, whether it is true, as he has heard said, that we are all descended from Edward III. The answer is that it is not. Ruvigny guessed in 1911 that Edward III's descendants, then living might number some 80,000 to 100,000. This has been an underestimate because those whom Ruvigny had failed to trace, especially the casualties of downward social mobility, may have been proportionately more numerous than he thought. Even so it seems unlikely that Edward III's descendants could have exceeded a million now; and that, though many, is far from being all of us.

Dr Reid goes on to ask whether it is possible to prove relationship between any two of us if you work hard enough or spend enough money. It can be said at once that there are many cases where because of defect of record nothing can be proved, whatever the facts may be. But my guess—and it can only be a guess based on fairly though extensive experience—is that, because of the wealth of record in England, in a very large number, perhaps a majority of cases, it would be possible, given all the necessary time, skill and money to

trace some relationship between two persons of English stock picked at random.

But I must, I fear, question Dr Reid's belief that the class system in Scotland makes the tracing of relationship there easier in general. Of course it may do so in some cases, but the bugbear of the genealogist is the confusion of namesakes—and the class system proliferates namesakes.

The factor of which we most need to know more is the incidence of downward social mobility. Of the immemorial frequency of upward social mobility we have ample evidence and prior considerations suggest that the converse must have been at least as frequent. Concrete evidence, however, is harder to come by because those who go downhill tend to pass out of the genealogist's ken and to lack the wit or the pride to record their origins, though they may preserve vague traditions.

I have brought together some examples in *English Genealogy* (Oxford, 2nd ed 1972, pp 207-230, 239-302.5). It should welcome information of further well documented cases.

Yours truly,  
ANTHONY WAGNER,  
Garter Principal King of Arms,  
College of Arms,  
Queen Victoria Street, EC4.

### Israeli settlements

From Mr David Watkins, MP for

Sir, Clearly Mr Begin is determined to have a show-down with Washington and, indeed, the whole of the rest of the world over Israel's "right" to go on planting settlements in the occupied territories. It is not time the Security Council began turning its mind seriously to imposing sanctions against Israel until and unless it stops wrecking the search for peace in this way? Yours faithfully,  
DAVID WATKINS,  
House of Commons,  
August 19.

### Travel for the disabled

From the Managing Director (Railways), London Transport

Sir, London Transport has every sympathy with disabled people who are unable to use the Underground (your report August 20) and it is the intention to make provision, wherever possible, on new Underground lines for those with a considerable degree of disablement or physical handicap.

able passenger and of others could be seriously at risk because of congestion caused by the wheelchair.

Travel for the seriously disabled can more easily be made possible by met by special road transport.

Yours faithfully,  
R. M. ROBBINS,  
Managing Director (Railways),  
London Transport,  
55 Broadway, SW1.

### Year of the hoveryfly

From Dr Clare D. Putnam

Sir, Mr George Hill (August 23) is mistaken about one aspect of the hoveryfly plague, as was Dr Dennis Owens who talked about these insects in the BBC radio programme "The Living World" on Sunday last. These are not native flies for some reason deciding to fly out to sea, but insects migrating to this country across the English Channel and North Sea. At Southwold on August 9 a large number of these species of hoveryfly were quite definitely flying in, low over the sea, from 9 am to 3 pm, flying against a fresh offshore breeze.

The flies cast up on the tide line are thus the weaker brethren which did not manage to complete the crossing. At Southwold there were more than at Aldeburgh, since I counted well over 1,000 per foot. As the line of dead flies extended from the jetty at the mouth of Southwold harbour for at least three miles to the north, there must have been at least fifteen million dead flies on this stretch of coastline alone. Thus the numbers actually migrating to England this summer round the south and east coasts must have been quite astronomical.

Yours, etc.

C. D. PUTNAM,

23 Potter Street,

Sible Hedingham,

Halstead,

Essex.

August 23.

## Protecting family life

From Mr Patrick Jenkin, MP for

Redbridge, Wanstead and Woodford

(Conservative)

Sir, Oliver Struchbury (article, August 7) is well known as a supporter of lost causes, but his intemperate attack on my proposal that Government policies should pay greater regard to the family really does put him out on a limb!

For he must be the only person not to have noticed that amid all the pressures that mould and influence policy, the voice of the family nowadays goes almost unheard.

Trade unions, employers, trade associations, local authorities, Women's organisations and a thousand and one other interest groups make their wills powerfully felt. But not families.

Wherever one looks, families have lost out. Child tax allowances have not kept pace with other allowances, child benefit was cut, but strained at birth, education authorities strive to keep parents as arm's length, planning authorities build new estates for young couples but leave the grannies behind, and so on and so on.

Family life is the bedrock of our society. If it is to survive, we need consciously to protect and foster it. In France they have their "Associations Familiales". Is there not a need in Britain for a body to fulfil this role?

There are many voluntary bodies aware of the threat to family life. Is it really as impractical as Mr Struchbury thinks, to envisage their representatives sitting down with ministers and officials to focus attention on the threat and devise measures to meet it?

This is the proposal I am putting to my colleagues. I know that the very many people who have written to me in support will be disappointed if we cannot find some way forward.

Yours sincerely,

PATRICK JENKIN,  
House of Commons.

### 'Enigma Variations'

From Mr Thomas Russell

Sir, It was surprising that so much front page space should have been spent on Raymond Leppard's discovery of a possible source for the theme of Elgar's *Enigma Variations*.

And what a discovery! "The mountain labours, and a ridiculous mouse is born." Why do I quote Elgar?

Let us look first at the similarities between the two quotations given. In the first bar there are similar intervals between the first three notes of each composer, while in the following bar there are similar intervals between the first two notes and there are, in the similarities and. Now for the differences. The rhythm and metre bear little or no resemblance, for while Elgar builds his theme on the basis of two bars, Stanford's metre in both bars is a crotchet-crotchet followed by two crotchets, while Elgar has two stressed quavers and two crotchets which he proceeds to reverse in the second bar, falling a semitone to the third crotchet while Stanford rises by a fourth, as in his first bar. What is crucial, and this is crucial, the Stanford work is in F major when Elgar is writing in G minor. Finally, I find the Stanford quotation a musical commonplace, and Elgar's a touch of magic.

With 12 notes to play with, assistance between two composers as well as within the works of one composer, can always be found; Bach and other prolific composers quote themselves time and again. It is fun, finding such allusions, but a sensitive ear will notice this faint resemblance between Elgar and Stanford as the trimpant solution to the *Enigma*; nor will it attract us (without further evidence) to Stanford's *Benedictus*.

Yours faithfully,  
THOMAS RUSSELL,  
160 Rue de Grand Bigard,  
1800 Bruxelles,  
Belgium.

### From Professor David Martin

Sir, It is nice to read in *The Times* that Raymond Leppard has discovered a resemblance between the theme of the *Enigma Variations* and the *Benedictus* of Stanford's *Requiem* while seeing whether the *Requiem* was suitable for performance by the BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra. Your reporter said there is no record of the work being performed since 1897. In fact Sir Adrian Boult found the work suitable for performance by the BBC Symphony Orchestra on December 6, 1944.

Mr Scott Goddard wrote a note in *Radio Times* defending Stanford against anyone who might say the *Requiem* was little more than echoes of Mozart, Verdi and Brahms. "No one would have been more surprised than he that these echoes should have been anything to be ashamed of."

DAVID MARTIN,  
Cripplegate Cottage,  
174 St John's Road,  
Woking,  
Surrey.

### From the Rev Gordon D. Geddes

Sir, May I suggest that Mr Leppard ask his orchestra to play the Psalm chant in E by W. H. Havergal (who died in 1870), which I can only identify for him as number 72 in the *Cantabrigia Psalter*. Perhaps they will find there a further clue to the *Enigma*.

Yours faithfully,  
GORDON D. GEDDES,  
6 Richmond Close,  
Elworth,  
Sandbach, Cheshire.

### Recovering the Ashes

From Mr A. N. Harrison

Sir, Your reader's note on the ashes, have some feeling for the Queen of Australia whose national team lost the Ashes in the year after her accession and again in the year of her Silver Jubilee.

Yours etc.,  
A. N. HARRISON,  
The Cottage, Walsden Road,  
Elmdon,  
Staffordshire, England.

### Support for candidates

From Councillor Mrs Margaret

Rickford-Smith

Sir, No doubt many will, like myself, applaud ICI's scheme for supporting parliamentary candidates in employment. I wonder however

if it was really intended to assist a situation outlined by Mr Richard Tracey (August 17).

It seemed to me, upon reading the report in your columns, that the scheme was quite rightly designed for those with business experience who could usefully contribute to politics.

The attitude of potential employers to taking on a "known candidate" is a rather different matter. It would seem only reasonable, particularly when money for employment is short, that they should wish to question the long-term good faith of a person in whom they may expect to invest a great deal of experience and know-how, such considerations, incidentally, are not peculiar to industry: they tend for example to the law, in which field I practise.

The would-be candidate in this situation has certain courses open to him. He may hope to persuade the employer that the company or

concern will benefit sufficiently from his services to outweigh any such disadvantages. He may even feel that the political experience he has already may assist in some specific way in his work. Further he may point out (if indeed the employer does not appreciate it already) how of all ambitions that of entering Parliament is notoriously hazardous. This is especially so for women, for reasons which David Wood has explained so perceptively in his article of August 15.

What the political hopeful in this situation cannot do is expect the company to "look forward to the chance of one more MP in the House who might have some working knowledge of industry". The company may in fact do so, but if so its generosity will be appreciated.

Like Mr Tracey, I was a candidate at the last General Election, though in a Scottish seat. For candidates as for everyone else there come times when work and other commitments have to be reviewed. Those of us who persist in our interest in politics cannot expect special consideration in our work on that account.

That is why the ICI scheme should

be appreciated as what it is—a bonus, and a very fine one. One can only hope that the companies which are able will follow suit.

Yours faithfully,  
MARGARET EICKFORD-SMITH,  
58 Hazleden Road,  
Chiswick, W4.

### Suicide attempts

From Mr Keith M. Johnson

Sir, To draw conclusions from the rise or fall in the number of suicides anywhere is to tread on very thin ice, and the Samaritans should not seek to judge the success or failure of their work in suicide prevention by such statistics. A far more important figure, one which is more difficult to obtain, is the number of suicide attempts that are made: when this number declines steadily over a number of years the Samaritans can begin to think they are having some success if they have a branch in the area.

Yours faithfully,  
KEITH M. JOHNSON,  
20 Wendover Way,  
Bushy,  
Wardour,  
Herefordshire.







ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA AND BALLET

**LYRICAL CREDIT CARD** 01-240 3238  
Reservations 01-240 3238  
**SWISS NATIONAL OPERA**  
The Swiss National Opera is presenting a series of operas at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London, from September 1 to 10. The repertoire includes: *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* (September 1-2), *Die Fledermaus* (September 3-4), *Die Schöne Helena* (September 5-6), and *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* (September 7-8). The company is led by conductor Claudio Abbado and features a cast of international stars.

CONCERTS

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The Jazz Trio is presenting a series of jazz concerts at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London, from September 1 to 10. The repertoire includes: *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* (September 1-2), *Die Fledermaus* (September 3-4), *Die Schöne Helena* (September 5-6), and *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* (September 7-8).

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THE ARTS

Kate Nelligan: Hello, Rosalind, here I come

Stardom, particularly straight-theatre stardom, is not often achieved in this country by players in their middle twenties: yet from the time of her London stage debut three years ago in *Knuckle* there's been remarkably little doubt that Kate Nelligan is the leading actress of her generation, and it's not altogether surprising therefore to find her at Stratford this summer rehearsing *Rosalind* in the Trevor Nunn *As You Like It*, which opens there on September 8.

She herself is not, however, exactly sanguine to the prospect: "Terrifying, that's what it is. Still the RSC is on a winning streak and they must have known it would take someone like me to put a stop to all that success, so here I am. Mercifully, Hobson won't still be around to review me: doubtless he saw Irving in the part. Still, it's bad enough around the theatre with every one giving me advice and telling me how they queued all night to see Vanessa Redgrave do it."

People keep asking how I'm preparing myself for the role, as if you're supposed to be on a macrobiotic diet or something. I told them I was taking driving lessons, which was true. When I came down here in the spring to have a look around, I realized I was never going to be happy in the town with all the Japanese taking photographs of their tour buses, so I rented a cottage in a field and then realised I couldn't do it. I stayed at the time I was at the National in *Tales from the Vienna Woods* I was taking driving lessons, and the other day I had my test and luckily passed—otherwise I'd have had no way of getting to the RSC. I'm for Rosalind only: then, in February, she goes back to the National to do David Hare's next play: it was his *Knuckle* that made her name, and since then she has done his *Play for Today* about black propaganda in the last war, *Licking Hitler*, which is due for BBC1 this month: "David's been a great friend and supporter, and I'd rather

work with him as director and playwright than almost anyone," but "I'm a great believer in only joining the permanent companies for one specific production. The National couldn't at first understand that I really was only there for *Tales from the Vienna Woods* and nothing else, but I'm not a very company sort of lady, and I like keeping my distance."

Born in London, Ontario, 26 years ago, Kate Nelligan is one of five children of the man in charge of the ice rinks and recreational parks there: one brother became a priest, other sisters went into teaching like their mother, and at 16 Kate went to the University of Toronto where they had just built a superb thrust-stage theatre and initiated a practical theatre course.

"I joined and was hailed as the greatest 16-year-old actress of my generation. That, incidentally, was the last time I played in Shakespeare, and I suspect it was pretty terrible. Since then I've always avoided any Shakespeare because so often he seems to swallow everybody: actors, directors, designers all get swallowed up in the sheer effort of getting through his plays, and I swore I'd never get caught in that trap and so here I am doing Rosalind. You have to keep up a terrific level of intensity, far higher than in modern or nonverse plays, and so far I've only hit it for about five minutes one morning in rehearsal. God alone knows how I'm going to keep it up for an entire evening: the language is very hard for me, in that I'm simply not trained for it—luckily, though, the regulars here seem to find it pretty hard too. I've not been to see any of the other plays, but I figured I'd like to see what it was like to go along to see how difficult that stage really is. My impression is that it can't be much harder to work on than the Olivier, but all anyone seems to learn at Stratford is how difficult it all is. Still, it makes a lovely contrast after the National: here there's much more of a family feeling, because everyone is away from

their homes, and it's all much smaller in a way.

"I've seen an awful lot of really bad supposedly great performances in my life since by people who'd spent seven years in lights but couldn't make you believe a single word they were saying, so I'm not all that worried about getting 'trained': all you really have to do is get through the language barrier and make it make sense. I think you're supposed to fast and pray a lot before a major Shakespeare role, but I'm not much good at that and I figure the main thing is to enjoy it—if I can't, who the hell else is going to?"

Though she's lost almost any trace of her Ontario accent, there is in Miss Nelligan a mixture of self-mockery and steely determination which somehow balances her as "not English," the only person she has ever reminded me of on stage or off, is Janet Suzman, who hails, of course, from Johannesburg.

"Maybe," ponders Miss Nelligan, "I should go on stage with one of those plates strapped to my back reading CAN like they have on Canadian cars in London: at least that way people would know what to dread. Or else they should have a loudspeaker which would be speaking to me for quitting college, so they took me because they figured otherwise I'd be found on a pavement in Earl's Court."

"So I got to Heathrow and some guy on the bus told me there was a cheap bed and breakfast place, and then I got a room for £7 a week from an old concert-pianist landlady who only let to 'artists' and I borrowed all the money I could from the Canadian embassy, which was \$1,000 a year. But that still didn't pay the tuition at the Central, so in the summer I went home to Canada and got a job at the Arthur Murray School of Dancing in Toronto until the principal, who had the worst temper you ever saw, made a pass at me and I had to leave. Then I wrote around to some rich Canadian families asking them to sponsor me while I finished

my drama course and by a sort of miracle they came up with the rest of my fees."

Within a fortnight of leaving the Central, Miss Nelligan got an audition at the Bristol Old Vic where inside a year they gave her *Lulu*, *Stella in Streetcar*, *Pegeen*, *Grace Harlowe*, and altogether 12 of the best parts any actress could dream of.

"It was like 10 years' experience crammed into one; then I spent six months in a corset reaching on the high seas for *The Onedin Line*, and along came *Knuckle*. After that I did *The Count of Monte Cristo*, a film they only ever show in seaplanes at three in the morning. I had to be Richard Chamberlain's lady love, and after we'd done our passionate scenes, he was supposed to be away for 30 years and then we meet again, so I spent hours in make-up putting on the wrinkles and went on the set looking like Sybil Thorndike to greet him,

and there he was still looking 21 without a line of grease-paint. In that moment I learnt all I ever need to know about the film business."

A long period out of work preceded *Tales from the Vienna Woods*, but only because Miss Nelligan tends to be more than a little careful about what she does:

"I'm not very good about taking on jobs unless I really believe in them. Suddenly I find I'm alone now [her five-year life with the director Mark Cullingham came to an end last Christmas] and I'm able to make my own plans and keep my own hours, which I really rather enjoy, though I find myself wishing so many other people weren't already married. It's very hard having no one to complain to over lunch on a Sunday: on the other hand, it's marvellous not having to cook the lunch."

Sheridan Morley

Brotherhood that takes the family as a theme

Coming back from Edinburgh early on a Sunday to a barrage of posters promising tidings of Miss Doris's liaison with the late Mr. Presley, I felt something—though I am not quite sure what—had come full circle. I had just seen the *Brotherhood of Ruralists* exhibition at the Fine Art Society in Edinburgh; Peter Blake is the best-known of the seven Brothers (and Sisters), and it was a painting featuring Elvis by Blake at the end of a premises in Dover Street that first made me aware of what came to be called pop art. I was a Presley fan myself, an ardent devotee of the bacchanal qualities of rock, but hardly daring to admit it: people in those days, perhaps, were here was a painter with a growing reputation who spent time actually painting Elvis images. It seemed very romantic and daring.

Blake has continued to be called romantic though not, I think, daring, indeed his detractors accuse him of lacking that quality entirely. However, one of an artist's assets is his intuition—the ability to keep unashamedly and truthfully in touch with what moves, excites and frightens him. At all the family. London's funniest revival.

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Conflicting attitudes in Chinese painting

The Westerner with only a layman's general idea of the character of Chinese painting may be inclined to regard it as uniformly conservative and traditional, but a closer look shows how far such a view needs to be amended. The exhibition of Chinese paintings of the Ch'ing Dynasty now on show in the Prints and Drawings Gallery of the British Museum is a case in point, of particular interest in illustrating the different directions of effort that continued with a period of political upheaval and change.

The Manchu conquest that replaced the Ming Dynasty in the seventeenth century produced conflicting attitudes. On the one hand were those who felt all the greater regard for ancestral tradition. What was known as the Orthodox school studied ancient masterpieces, of landscape especially, and tried to recover the ideals they represented. The elaborate and richly textured landscape scrolls of the Wang Shih-min gives an impressive instance.

Distinct in outlook were the Individualists who were more concerned with expressing their own feelings than with reverence for the past. An Expressionist in quite a Western sense of the term was Chu Ta, who, we are told, was overwhelmed with grief at the death of his son. He seems to convey this violence of emotion in a strange landscape scroll with features that symbolize disorder, a tottering boulder without a base, a rootless and withered plant. With a more delicate touch was an experimental approach to technique. Discarding the calligraphic brushstroke that sharply defined a mountain or a tree, Hu Yu-k'un in the mid-seventeenth century depicted what was known as the "boneless" style, relying on a soft fusion of colours to suggest form without precise definition. A later development was the mannerism of the eighteenth century, patterned after the Eclecticist. A grandiose conception is that of Yüan Chiang's *Island of the Immortals*.

The exhibition, with one or two exceptions drawn entirely from the museum's vast store of Oriental art, continues until January 15. Though the Ch'ing Dynasty lasted until 1912, later contacts with Europe in art form what is virtually a separate theme which is left for another occasion.

William Gaunt

**Hedda Gabler instead of Medea**  
Owing to the illness of Melina Mercouri, the three performances of *Medea* by the State Theatre of Northern Greece in the last week of the Edinburgh Festival have had to be cancelled.

In their place Triumph Productions will present in the Royal Lyceum Theatre on September 8, 9, and 10 (with a matinee on September 10) Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler* with Janet Suzman in the title role.

Orchestra of St John's Albert Hall/Radio 3

**Joan Chissell**  
John Lubbock and his Orchestra of St John's, Smith Square, are young musicians who made their Prom debut only last year. Yet even had they been a breakaway group from the Berlin Philharmonic, they could scarcely have drawn a larger audience. Perhaps Bach and Mozart, even Stravinsky too, could share some of the credit. The baroque, classical and neo-classical repertory in which the players specialize are good box office these days.

Since there are no more Brandenburgs to be had this season, there was reason to beg Tuesday's pair. Nothing the programme was more stylish. No 3 was treated as a work for nine solo strings (plus harpsichord and double bass), ranged in a semi-circle round the conductor.

Unhurried tempo in the first movement,



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Problems facing  
the West  
German  
Chancellor, p 19

## Accountants body in disciplinary warning against shareholdings

Ronald Pullen  
Disciplinary action against  
shareholders who beneficially  
own shares in the companies  
they are involved in auditing is  
being considered by the senior profes-  
sional body.  
The guidelines announced  
yesterday by the Institute of  
Chartered Accountants were  
circulated among its 62,500  
members in May this year.  
It is because there have been  
a number of well-publicized  
cases in recent months of  
shareholders holding trustee  
shareholdings in companies they  
are auditing that the ICA has  
decided to take this course.  
The ICA has decided to take  
this course in this delicate area  
because there may be potential  
conflicts of interest.  
The regulations were first  
drafted two years ago in the  
wake of the "Ethical Guide" for  
shareholders in which they were  
asked to "take the earliest  
possible opportunity to dis-  
pose of any beneficial interest  
in client companies".  
The ICA's investigation Com-  
mittee has taken the view that  
improvement in the ethical  
conditions since 1975  
provided accountants with  
an opportunity to sell shares  
in this potential conflict of  
interest.  
A Institute emphasized yester-  
day that any member who  
holds, beneficially, shares  
in a client company or  
a spouse, minor child or  
other person who holds such  
shares is in breach of the ethical  
requirements of the Institute and  
...  
the subject of inquiry by the  
Investigation Committee.  
The large accountancy  
body, in fact, have strict  
rules on shareholdings and Mr  
Moore, secretary of the  
Institute's professional conduct  
committee, said yesterday that  
he had not been aware of a  
beneficial shareholding  
being shown to have an  
effect on a member's action.  
However, that the

## Go-ahead for Shell, BP in Australian gas project

By Roger Vielvoys  
A gas development project  
off the north-west coast of Aus-  
tralia, in which Shell and  
British Petroleum have a major  
stake, has received the go-ahead  
from both the Federal and  
Western Australian Govern-  
ments. The scheme will cost  
£63,000m (about £1,900m).  
Gas was found in 1972 by  
Burmah Oil, which was then  
operator for the exploration  
consortium.  
Development of the reserves  
will require at least two off-  
shore platforms and a 75-mile  
pipeline to the shore.  
Part of the gas—up to 6.5  
million tonnes a year—will  
then be liquefied and exported,  
probably to Japan and the  
United States, over a 20-year  
period and the balance will be  
piped into the south-west and  
Pithara areas of Western  
Australia.  
Sir Charles Corrie, the West-  
ern Australian Prime Minister,  
said yesterday that assurances  
had been given on taxation and  
other issues which should make  
the project economically sound.  
The exploration group will  
spend \$450m on a feasibility  
study and further proving of  
reserves.  
First deliveries of gas are  
expected in 1984 at Wiltall Bay,  
near the iron ore port of Dampier.  
It will ensure the contin-  
uity of gas supplies to Perth,  
which is facing problems from  
the depletion of the Dongara  
field in about 1985.  
Shell has a 19 per cent stake  
in the group, BP 16.33 per cent,  
BHP 15 per cent and Calsonic  
16.33 per cent. There is also  
an Australian public holding of  
28.33 per cent.

## Shipping earns £1,000m for Britain

By Peter Hill  
British shipping made a net contribu-  
tion to the country's balance of payments  
last year of more than £1,000m.  
This was one of four new records  
claimed yesterday by the General Council  
of British Shipping.  
Total gross earnings of the merchant  
fleet—at 50 million tons deadweight  
tonnage—the third-largest merchant  
fleet in the world—amounted to £2,470m,  
representing a rise of £360m on the  
previous year.  
Gross export earnings rose to £1,992m  
from £1,657m—nearly £5m a day. These  
were earnings of British ships carrying  
exports from Britain and in the cross  
trades—between countries other than  
Britain—passenger fares collected abroad,  
and time charter hire paid for British ships  
from abroad.

According to the council, shipping's  
net contribution to the balance of pay-  
ments rose last year by £148m to £1,014m,  
which was arrived at after the deduction  
of £978m from total gross export earnings  
of £1,992m. The deduction related to  
money spent overseas on items including  
bunker fuel, port dues and cargo  
handling charges.  
Shipowners also claimed that the  
industry had secured a £478m gross saving  
on freight charges on imports which had  
been carried aboard British ships, and  
passenger fares collected in Britain—  
money which otherwise would have been  
paid in foreign exchange to foreign  
owners—a £25m increase on 1975 levels.  
Mr Peter Walters, president of the  
GCBS, said the results were both welcome  
and heartening. World trade was only  
slowly climbing out of recession. British

ships, he said, did not have a protected  
market and had to face competition from  
world fleets ranging from the highly-  
subsidized to those protected by cargo  
preference.  
"The fall in the value of the pound  
obviously helped, but this result would not  
have been possible had the United  
Kingdom fleet not been so large, efficient  
and competitive."  
In the past 10 years British shipping  
companies have invested some £4,000m in  
new ships. The balance-of-payment figures  
yet again underline the tremendous benefit  
of this investment to the economy.  
Meanwhile shipbrokers in Hongkong  
reported that China had bought more than  
20 secondhand ships—a total of more than  
350,000 tons—in the past few months. It  
is thought that they will be used to import  
bulk food cargoes.

## Reclamation 'banks' to dispose of bottlenecks

A warning that Britain was  
only "nibbling" at the problem  
of waste came yesterday from  
Mr Oliver Normandale, director  
of the Glass Manufacturers  
Federation, during the opening  
of a new glass recycling scheme  
at Oxford.  
The scheme, which aims to  
encourage people to discard  
bottles and jars at specially  
located "bottle banks" was the  
first cooperative effort to save  
waste between the glass industry  
and local government, Mr Nor-  
mandale said. It was one of the  
most significant ways the  
general public had been encour-  
aged to save waste in a practical  
and undemanding way since the  
Second World War.

But he stressed later that  
glass accounted for only 9 per  
cent of all household commer-  
cial waste, and local govern-



Waste reclaimed: bottle  
bank in an Oxford car  
park.

ment was the hub around which  
the prospects for greater re-  
cycling revolved.  
"On one side are the rate-  
payers, housewives and volun-  
tary organisations from whom  
and through whom the waste  
must be collected. On the other  
side is industry, which must  
gear itself up to using reclaimed  
materials. Without the joint  
involvement and cooperation of  
these three sectors recycling  
will not work."

The "bottle bank" project,  
launched simultaneously in  
Oxford and Barnsley in York-  
shire, is dependent for success  
upon the willingness of people  
to separate glass by colour and  
not to throw other materials,  
such as bottle tops, into the  
containers.  
Mr Normandale, who opened  
the Oxford scheme jointly with  
Dr Robert Berry, director of the  
Government's national waste  
programme, said that the  
United Kingdom discarded  
about 1.4 million tonnes of  
glass containers each year which  
could be worth £1m to local  
authorities, less their own  
costs, if the "bottle banks"  
covered the country.

The scheme was not an  
experiment: the federation was  
convinced it would work and  
leave a margin of profit to the  
local authority. Cullet, or waste  
glass, collected will be used by  
two of the leading container  
makers, Rockware and Redfearn  
National Glass.  
Edward Townsend

## Bank acts to rein MLR at sent level

Bank of England to the  
markets that it wishes  
rates to remain at  
their present levels for  
as long as possible.  
Bank issued its signal  
by a number of discount  
which were short of  
to borrow from the Bank  
of England lending rate far  
below.  
aim of this manoeuvre is  
to influence the Bank's  
in interest rates and to  
the cost of money to the  
houses for the next  
days discouraging them  
from bidding down Treasury  
bills themselves  
to trade just above  
cent yesterday, con-  
sistent with unchanged MLR  
cent.

## US trade gap fears start dollar slide

Expectations of another large  
American trade deficit this  
month caused the dollar to  
plunge 1 per cent against the  
Swiss franc yesterday to a new  
record low point. The dollar  
also lost ground sharply  
against most other major cur-  
rencies on the London foreign  
exchange market. The Ameri-  
can trade figures are due out  
today.  
Some dealers saw yesterday's  
dollar slide as heralding a re-  
sumption of the currency's  
broad depreciation that started  
in June and persisted through-  
out July, prompted largely by  
fears of a record United States  
trade gap this year.  
Against the Swiss franc, the  
dollar fell 2.2 per cent to  
Swiss National Bank support to

## Leyland says pay increases of up to £40 possible in its latest offer

By Clifford Webb  
Leyland Cars management  
disclosed yesterday that while it  
is rejecting huge pay claims—  
like the £31 a week demand  
at Longbridge—now coming in  
from many of its plants, ac-  
ceptance of the company's  
industrial relations reforms and  
pay proposals could bring  
increases averaging £20 a week  
over the next two years.  
A few workers will get as  
much as £40 a week more but a  
larger number, mainly em-  
ployed at Jaguar and Triumph  
plants in Coventry and Rover  
Solihull, will get well below  
that average because they are  
already receiving far more than  
their colleagues at Longbridge  
and Cowley.  
One of the main planks of  
this first group-wide offer is  
the attempt to achieve pay parity  
in all 36 Leyland car plants.

## Survey reports slower German growth

West Germany's economic  
upswing slowed drastically in  
the second quarter of this year,  
according to the West Berlin-  
based Institute for Economic  
Research (DIW).  
In its latest weekly report  
the DIW said yesterday that  
real gross national product in  
the three months to the end of  
June advanced by only 2 per  
cent compared with the 1976  
period, after a 4 per cent year-  
on-year growth in the first  
quarter of this year.  
The institute makes regular  
quarterly investigations of Ger-  
many's economic trends, which  
normally precede the official  
findings of the Federal Statis-  
tics Office in Wiesbaden by  
several weeks.  
The latest study revealed  
that around the beginning of  
this year there was a good  
chance that Germany's econ-  
omic recovery could have  
become "self-sustaining", but  
that this opportunity had been  
sacrificed through the authori-  
ties' decision to restrict public  
expenditure.  
Germany tries, page 19

## Texaco moves rig to drill west of Shetland

Another big oil company,  
Texaco, has moved a semi-sub-  
mersible rig into the deep seas  
west of Shetland as a result of  
British Petroleum's success in  
finding oil in the area.  
Texaco will use the rig  
Sedco 701 to drill on block  
207/1A, which is only about 25  
miles from Shetland.  
Mobil operating for Amoco  
and the British Gas Corpora-  
tion, will also bring in a rig  
from Canada, the Sedco 135H,  
to drill in the same area early  
next month.  
Mobil will drill block 206/9  
adjacent to the acreage where  
BP made its discovery. Atten-  
tion is now focused on the  
activities of Elf, now in the  
final stages of drilling on block  
206/11, before handing its rig  
over to Phillips, which hopes to  
begin exploration in the vicinity  
early next month.  
Esso also resumed exploring  
west of Shetland earlier this  
month. Activity has been stimu-  
lated by the British Petroleum  
find.

## MP protests over Beecham pay-out

The timing of a 200 per cent  
increase in dividend payments  
to Beecham shareholders was  
yesterday described as "grotes-  
que" by Mr John Winkinson,  
Labour MP for West Gloucester-  
shire.  
He said the dividend increase  
was a "scandal" while workers  
at a Beecham soft drinks fac-  
tory at Coleford, Gloucester-  
shire, were fighting to get their  
wages "above poverty level".  
Four hundred men and women  
there have been on strike for  
three weeks.

## CHALLENGE CORPORATION LIMITED

Binary (unaudited) Results for the year ended 30th June 1977

	1977 £250,000	1976 £250,000
TRADING INCOME (including dividends from listed companies)	16,148	15,483
IN ARISING FROM DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS ASSETS	3,473	1,803
Total	19,621	17,286
Income after tax	18,338	16,744
Income attributable to minority interests	25	20
Income after tax	18,313	16,724
Income of retained profits of listed companies (dividends received)	663	828
Income attributable to group	18,976	17,552
PROFITATIONS		
Profit Dividends	1,253	1,383
Dividend	2,075	2,075
Dividend	3,611	3,611
Reserves	4,210	1,783

ED PROFITS

per N22 Ordinary Share

Dividend of fixed assets

Directors recommend a final Ordinary Dividend of  
cent, making a total for the year of 123 per cent  
(ended). The first dividend will be payable on 26th Octo-  
ber to shareholders registered on 7th October 1977. The  
General Meeting will be held on 26th October 1977.

Commenting on the results, the Chairman stated that Group  
Income was reduced by NZ\$1,080,000 additional  
provisions, most of which was provided against the revalued  
of properties and was not deductible for tax purposes.

also stated that there had been a further improvement  
performance of the rural subsidiary, Wrightson NMA and,  
finance section, Challenge Finance achieved an outstand-  
ing performance. The profit of Challenge Securities was  
substantially reduced by the reduction in value of  
investments following the increase in interest rates.  
This company is now trading on a satisfactory basis.

a manufacturing and engineering subsidiaries in New  
Zealand achieved improved earnings and exports, but the  
a manufacturing subsidiary had a very difficult year. The  
the retail and motor subsidiaries produced significantly  
profits, reflecting the difficult trading conditions of the  
months.

help meet heavy demand for finance from the Company's  
clients it had, as already announced, raised NZ\$10  
by means of a Eurocurrency Unsecured Loan Stock.

Chairman said it was too early in the season to forecast  
next year's profit, particularly in the rural sector. There  
never, some optimism that prices overall would be as  
better than last year.

## Sales of spirits drop 30 pc in second quarter

Excise duty on spirits up to  
June was £30m less than for  
the same period last year, the  
Wine and Spirit Association  
said yesterday.  
The association reported that  
sales of whisky, gin and vodka  
dropped by 30 per cent in the  
second quarter of 1977 against  
the same quarter last year.  
Its figures showed that only  
3.5 million proof gallons of  
home-produced spirits were  
sold between April and June,  
against 5 million in 1976—a  
decrease of 31.5 per cent.  
Mr Douglas Messenger, the  
association's assistant deputy  
chairman, blamed the sales  
slump "the worst we have  
had" on the Chancellor's in-  
troduction of a 10 per cent  
regulator surcharge.  
Imported spirit sales, led by  
a decrease of 35.9 per cent in  
cognac, dropped by 18 per cent  
during the quarter compared  
with last year.  
The latest figures bring the  
total for all spirit sales for 1977 to 21.5  
per cent below the equivalent  
figure for 1976.  
Figures for imported spirits  
improved slightly during the  
second quarter. The second-  
quarter's results bring the total  
to 18.9 per cent below the 1976  
total, against a 22.2 per cent  
drop for home-produced spirits.

"The fact remains that the  
British spirits market is suffer-  
ing severely", Mr Messenger  
said. "Comparisons between  
imported and home-produced  
spirits are academic. It is like  
saying your left arm is bleed-  
ing less than your right."

Wine clearance figures, also  
issued by the WSA yesterday,  
show an overall decline of 11.3  
per cent for the first six months  
of 1977, compared with last  
year—But cheaper table wines  
and fortified wines are showing

## Survey reports slower German growth

West Germany's economic  
upswing slowed drastically in  
the second quarter of this year,  
according to the West Berlin-  
based Institute for Economic  
Research (DIW).  
In its latest weekly report  
the DIW said yesterday that  
real gross national product in  
the three months to the end of  
June advanced by only 2 per  
cent compared with the 1976  
period, after a 4 per cent year-  
on-year growth in the first  
quarter of this year.

The institute makes regular  
quarterly investigations of Ger-  
many's economic trends, which  
normally precede the official  
findings of the Federal Statis-  
tics Office in Wiesbaden by  
several weeks.  
The latest study revealed  
that around the beginning of  
this year there was a good  
chance that Germany's econ-  
omic recovery could have  
become "self-sustaining", but  
that this opportunity had been  
sacrificed through the authori-  
ties' decision to restrict public  
expenditure.  
Germany tries, page 19

## Shipyard call for pay freedom

More than 300 ship stewards  
representing over 100,000  
workers in shipyards and en-  
gineering shops in the west of  
Scotland, at a meeting in Glas-  
gow yesterday, organised by  
the Clyde-side Ship Stewards  
Action Committee, unanimously  
adopted a motion calling for an  
end to wage restraint and a  
return to collective bargaining.

## How the markets moved

The Times index: 200.14 +0.68  
The FT index: 483.8 +0.1

## Rises

Admiral 14p to 26p  
Beecham Group 12p to 18p  
F. S. Ratcliffe 7p to 10p  
British Northrop 5p to 9p  
De Beers Ltd 7p to 10p  
Eastern Electric 8p to 11p  
Geevor Tin 5p to 10p  
Glaxo 5p to 10p

## Falls

AFPM 5p to 21p  
Barclays Bank 5p to 25p  
BP 4p to 9p  
British Eclatol 5p to 11p  
British Sugar 10p to 43p

Equities were fractionally better  
where changed.

Gift-edged securities recovered to  
overnight levels after a sluggish  
start.

Sterling gained 7p to £1.7408.  
The effective exchange rate index  
was at 61.5.

Gold gained \$1 an ounce to  
\$144.625.

Dollar Premium 36.75 per cent  
(effective rate 24.73 per cent).

Commodities: Renter's index was  
at 1,481.0 (previous 1,471.7).

Reports pages 28 and 21

## On other pages

Financial Editor 18  
Bank Base Rates Table 19  
Annual Statements 20

## MP protests over Beecham pay-out

The timing of a 200 per cent  
increase in dividend payments  
to Beecham shareholders was  
yesterday described as "grotes-  
que" by Mr John Winkinson,  
Labour MP for West Gloucester-  
shire.

He said the dividend increase  
was a "scandal" while workers  
at a Beecham soft drinks fac-  
tory at Coleford, Gloucester-  
shire, were fighting to get their  
wages "above poverty level".  
Four hundred men and women  
there have been on strike for  
three weeks.

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Head Office: Whitehaven, Cumbria CA28 8TR.







BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## The pace slows for Lonrho

With nine-month profits for Lonrho coming out no higher than £60m, compared to £51.4m last year it is clear that there has been a perceptible slow down in growth this year. The pre-tax increase is 16.7 per cent compared with 46 per cent last year, while the third quarter rise is 15.4 per cent compared with 22 per cent.

With sugar facing difficulties, final quarter earnings are unlikely to benefit quite so well from this source, while the strength of sterling this year will present a recurrence of the handsome final quarter currency gains seen over the last two years, although admittedly there will be new contributions from acquisitions.

Lonrho's transformation from mining group to overseas trader to industrial conglomerate as a result of its recent string of United Kingdom acquisitions, raises the question of whether the growth pattern will now become more pedestrian in line with the increasing dependence on the United Kingdom economic cycle. That need not necessarily be a drawback to the shares since one of the reasons for the lowly rating accorded to them (a prospective yield of 13 per cent) has been that the City saw the overseas trading side as being too amorphous.

Lonrho is likely to become yet more heavily involved in the United Kingdom—it has presumably unfinished business with Scottish & Universal Investments, where the holding is now 29.24 per cent, and Combined English Stores, while the acquisition of Dunford & Elliot, allied with the group's successful Firststep operation, may have whetted appetites to extend further into the private steel sector.

### Interest rates

### Waiting for the TUC?

The authorities were taking no risks yesterday, giving the money markets good notice that they do not wish to see Treasury Bill Rate and MLR down any further for the moment. How lengthy, though, is that moment likely to be?

Given the authorities' success in selling gilts over the past few weeks, it may well be that they now feel that they have some leeway available to them, even though a muted response to this morning's two new stock offerings would leave them only with a £320m call on Treasury 12½ per cent as certain funding for the September banking month. If that is the case, then the thinking may well be that it would be foolish to encourage interest rates lower ahead of the uncertainty of the TUC annual congress the week after next, especially if market caution ahead of the congress would in any case be likely to make a further MLR cut a wasted effort.

If the congress shapes up well and the twelve-month rule on wages is carried, there will still be time to get gilts rolling again before the end of the banking month. If on the other hand, things go badly, there will be problems enough anyway, which it would seem silly to have aggravated in advance by dropping MLR for no positive gain.

Meanwhile, it will be interesting to see how much interest there is in the new high taxpayers' stock on offer this morning. The market assumption is that the stock will find few takers at this stage, and not simply because the high tax-payer is currently sunning himself on some distant beach.

### Accountants

### Tightening up on self-regulation

The Government gropes towards a consultative document later this year on its proposals for outlawing insider dealing and the City devises its own wider-ranging watchdog for the securities markets, other interested parties, too, are doing their level best to ensure that they appear as white as he driven snow.

Coming soon after The Stock Exchange used an injunction to member firms to avoid dealing in the shares of client companies and drafted plans for a code of

conduct for directors' dealings we now have the accountancy profession reaffirming its ethical guide for members first outlined two years ago.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants is now making it crystal clear that any member who beneficially owns shares in companies where he is also involved in auditing the books will be liable to disciplinary action.

Although the regulation has been in force for some time, members appear to have been dragging their feet and the Institute's decision to lay down the law more forcibly follows a disturbing number of recent cases where members' personal shareholdings could have resulted in the misuse of privileged information available to them as auditors of the company.

Yet the rules, which appear to have been drawn up at the behest of Trade Secretary Edmund Dell, do create very real difficulties in the case of trustee holdings. These have been the chief bones of contention in recent instances, which only serves to underline the equally real difficulties in coming to terms with insider dealing.

Prohibiting accountants from acting as trustees would deprive pension funds in particular of the advisory services of the profession. At the moment the half dozen largest firms of accountants probably audit three-quarters of the companies in which the leading pension funds invest. Any widening of the Institute's rules would mean that accountants would not be able to serve as trustees or advisers in any wider sense to the pension funds.

In any case all the major firms already have their own strict rules on shareholdings and the Institute's new guideline is essentially aimed at the smaller firms which have much closer links with the companies they audit. Despite the recent cases, there are many worse culprits than the accountants to catch though it is probably as good to make the position clear now before the accountants' name is dragged through the mud.



Mr Ernest Harrison, chairman of Rael Electronics.

During the past month Rael has admitted to declaring stakes in Flight Refuelling and Brocks Group, and it has now taken 5.45 per cent of Advent Group, worth £985,000. In each case it has disclaimed any intention to bid, although the rapid increase in the Brocks stake from 5.3 to 11.3 per cent has inevitably set the stock market talking. In Advent's case it has been noted that the company has an aerodrome development site not far from Rael plants which could be potentially useful in the future.

In the context of Rael's cash flow and its capitalization of £266m the share stakes are minuscule and of negligible relevance at the earnings per share level. What they indicate for the direction Rael is now taking might be of more significance, however. One possibility is that, for the moment at least, Rael is just anxious to find a home for its cash.

But what, if anything, should be read into the fact that, in buying into Advent, Rael is for the first time branching outside the electronics field into engineering? Mostly, the move appears to reflect close personal relationships between the two chairmen, but that still leaves unanswered the question of whether Rael is still aspiring to create a powerful second-force electronics business or whether it is now facing the future on a much more ad hoc, opportunistic basis.

Certainly a major foray outside electronics would cause worries but in the meantime, the market is rife with rumours that Rael is looking into ways of getting itself quoted, perhaps in the form of American Depositary Receipts, in New York.



Low business confidence and rising jobless figures are among difficulties facing the German Chancellor (left). Peter Norman reports.

## West Germany frets as Herr Schmidt ponders

Helmut Schmidt, West Germany's Chancellor, made his reputation as a *Maenner*—a man who gets things done.

But for the past two and a half weeks it has looked as if the man who always appeared so sure of his every move has had a bad attack of the dithering economic policy, an area in which he claimed special competence.

It was at about the beginning of August that Bonn's economic policymakers finally burst their already greatly diminished hopes that West Germany could approach the official 1977 targets of 5 per cent real growth in gross national product and reduction in the average rate of unemployment below 4 per cent.

The July unemployment figures, which were published in the first week of August, were the first shock. The total number of registered unemployed increased by more than 40,000 in the month to just under 975,000, or 4.3 per cent of the working population. This confirmed in effect that Germany was heading for its third year in which unemployment would average more than one million.

Shortly afterwards an internal paper prepared by the economics ministry came to light which concluded that a 4 per cent growth rate was the most that Bonn could hope for this year, unless further action were taken to stimulate the economy. For some months doubts had been growing as to the strength of the present economic recovery in Germany. In July the Government itself had estimated first-half economic growth at only 4 per cent.

But it is not only in August that the administration in Bonn set wheels in motion to prepare new policy initiatives. The initial hesitation was to a certain extent understandable. Although combating unemployment has been the first priority in economic policy for many months, the West German government has always stressed that the fight against inflation should not be abandoned.

There is a general agreement among economists that what has been missing in the battle against unemployment is not so much a recovery to date has been sufficient investment on the part of private industry. Although it is now two years since Germany began to pull out of recession there has been insufficient revival of business confidence.

But this still does not explain the paralysis that has apparently gripped West German government policymakers. It is clear that further doses of economic stimulation was on the cards.

There are, after all, fairly pressing political reasons for action. The two coalition parties, the Social Democrats and Free Democrats, have party congresses this autumn and next year there are four state elections—in Bavaria, Hamburg, Hesse and Lower Saxony.

The government could also expect to come under increased pressure from abroad to reflate, as its promise at the London economic summit in May to aim for 5 per cent growth this year became less

and less realistic. Commonsense would have suggested speedy and decisive action.

Instead, Bonn, chosen to order action with the middle of next month and remain silent in the face of wild speculation in the press and elsewhere as to the moves it might take.

The official government line, propagated by the emboldened deputy government spokesman Dr. Armin Grünewald, has been to call for quiet, to distance the administration from the speculation and to insist that hasty decision-making is not necessary.

On the latter point Dr. Grünewald is less than candid. For every day that passes endangers the success of whatever measures are finally decided. The truth is that haste has not been possible.

Since Germany emerged from its slump recovery from recession, it has become increasingly clear that there is no easy solution to unemployment. This is because besides the cyclical element, which would presumably be absorbed if the economy grew more rapidly, there is a structural element of the new and probably growing proportion of the unemployed who are unskilled, unfit, unable or unwilling to work.

If one considers this last group, it is clear that there is an extremely inelastic, one is probably some way towards explaining the paradox that throughout the country firms are crying out for skilled labour that is simply not available.

Arguing, finding jobs for these "problem groups" is more a social than an economic problem. Yet Herr Schmidt and his team are saddled in the public eye with the task of one million unemployed. The Government has pledged to eliminate unemployment. The electorate expects results.

From Herr Schmidt's viewpoint the best way of events would be that the German economy progresses in such a way as to absorb at least some of the cyclical unemployment.

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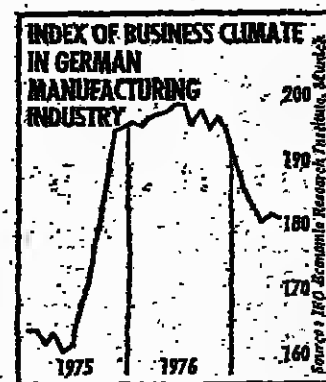
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### Economic notebook

### Funding the reflation

Some time in the next year Mr. Healey will reflate. The Government's own estimate of its financial and "confidence" savings, combined with its equally spectacular failure to keep the "real" economy moving, would in any event make this as good a bet as it is possible to get in economic policy.

This reflation becomes a virtual certainty when we remember that it takes time to feel the benefits of any stimulation and time for that improvement in living standards to be converted into the increased share of the vote which the Government needs to win the election next time.

The Chancellor has said that he wants to wait and see how the balance of payments is moving and a clear trend on wages before he acts. This is almost, but not quite, as logical as his Budget suggestion that we would not receive the "conditional" tax cuts unless there was a satisfactory agreement on wages with the TUC.

No Chancellor with an election to fight can be expected to feel that a surplus of about £2,000m (and rising) on the current account is too tight a prospect for just a little stimulation. Wages are more difficult, but even if it seems likely that the average level of earnings settlements is quite considerably above the Government's 10 per cent, the expansionists are likely to win out. It will be argued that "reflation" will "improve the atmosphere" in talks on wages.

Not all measures to improve the atmosphere need to be reflationary, as we may see in just over a week's time when the Prime Minister talks to the TUC on the eve of his vote on the 12 month rule.

Having taken the decision to address the TUC it would be surprising if he had nothing to say rather than warning it of the dreadful consequences which would follow if wages exploded. He will also certainly offer more job creation measures which will keep unemployment down without reflation, or pushing the growth rate up.

Job creation measures, which now cover 300,000 people, have certainly kept unemployment down, but at a heavy cost in keeping productivity down as well. There is something ludicrous about a policy which on the one hand tries to bribe workers to raise productivity through making that an exception to the pay policy, and at the same time tries to bribe employers to hold down productivity by keeping on workers they would otherwise sack.

The only way out of this contradiction is to accept a higher rate in unemployment or to get the economy moving again. So much for the domestic arguments which will push the Chancellor into action either in the autumn or in his Spring Budget. What about the limits imposed on him by the terms of his agreement with the International Monetary Fund?

One response is simply to stop drawing money from the Fund and forget all about the limitations. A more reassuring way would be to keep the threat of breaking the Letter of Intent as a weapon in the background and get the IMF team which will visit in November to accept renegotiation of the terms which suits the Government's bill.

Technically, what would this mean? It means, first, scrap-

David Blake

### Leipzig Fair

German Democratic Republic

4/11 September 1977



Leipzig Fair offers every visitor up-to-the-minute information, valuable contacts and first-class business opportunities. Centrepiece of the display is the exhibition of high quality products of the GDR. In addition, the results of dynamic economic development in the CMEA countries make an important contribution to the Fair. From all over the world, leading firms present peak achievements in scientific and technical development. A varied programme of special events and wide-ranging service facilities are at the disposal of every visitor. Leipzig, the world trade metropolis, waits to welcome you!

Reserved accommodation bookable in the UK. Direct flights by British Airways. Inclusive arrangements and Rent-a-Car facilities. Further information from Leipzig Fair Agency, Dept 1, 19 Dover Street, London W1X 3PB. Telephone 01-4933111.

## Business Diary: Walking on air • Barber's cheer

could-be travellers at Heathrow may have caught a glimpse yesterday morning of eddy Laker, chairman of her Airways, who was returning from New York.

He'd had a free ride, courtesy Pan Am, he said. "That's a great thing about the air business. We can have violent disagreement, then the whole subject to bed I go out and have a pint of r together."

Laker was in a buoyant mood, reception in America had been "phenomenal". There had been a very good editorial in the New York Times, a ure in Time magazine, five vision appearances and an crushing poll which had gested that he was better than the president of any arican airline.

ed had his back slapped, hand shaken and been red drinks. "The superlous were embarrassing", id.

concedes that he has the personality that goes ill in America. It seems, ave about half 18,000 s about his walk-on a service between Lond New York, which is start on September 26. ries translate into filled He'll be going on the ght anyway, though.

is "totally confident" success of the venture. s off suggestions that rways could be driven business within six of the airlines which

have decided to offer their own budget fares.

Mr Laker have been trying to kill me off for 30 years. But they find me rather indigestible. I think it's been said before: I'm a survivor."

After his eventful seven-day trip to America, during which he had discussions with his negotiating team, officials of the Department of Transportation, the Civil Aeronautics Board and Port of New York Authority and travel agents, it might be assumed that he spent the remainder of yesterday resting.

Not so. He was working on his next project—cheap flights to Australia.

When Business Diary spoke to John Barber, former British Leyland managing director, last year he was still undecided about his future. "One or two irons in the fire", he said.

The iron eventually plucked out in November was Pullman International, which supplies car seat suspension systems to many of the world's big motor manufacturers, including Leyland.



John Barber.

memorandum", he enthused yesterday. Pullmanflex has several other possible acquisitions under discussion, Barber added.

He maintained a dignified silence when asked about developments at the new state-controlled British Leyland, in the creation of which he was controversially passed over.

In reviving a genteel tradition of a bygone age Selwyn Jebson, the resort manager of High Peak District Council, has run up against some equally ancient legal barriers.

The problem has arisen over the increasingly popular Sunday afternoon tea dances which the council is running at its Buxton pavilion in Derbyshire.

to tango, two-step or fox-trot was on refreshments. These cannot be served because the council laws do not permit the sale of such beverages on Sunday afternoons.

Unfortunately, the pavilion has kitchen facilities to give hot means to only about 150 people. It could not carry out an expansion scheme, which would have enabled it to cater for 750 people, because of the moratorium on local authority spending.

This was enforced even though Buxton Pavilion is trading in profit—it expects to be able to offer at least £14,000 in net profit to help offset the cost of maintaining the historic glass and iron building.

As a result, High Peak has been forced appropriately to confine refreshments at its tea dances to teas, which at a typical cost of 60p to 80p a head do not lead to an abundance in the till.

The moratorium has now been lifted, but the pavilion is so busy that it will be January before the improvements can be carried out.

Geoffrey Holland, who was yesterday appointed to the new post of Director of Special Programmes at the Manpower Services Commission, cut his teeth in the old Ministry of Labour, where he worked with Roy Carr.

He was subsequently Principal Private Secretary to Robert Carr (now Lord Carr) when he was Employment Secretary, and joined the Training Services Agency director of planning and intelligence in 1972. Since January, 1976, he has been head of the policy and planning

branch of the Manpower Services Commission. Mr. Holland, who is 39, chaired the commission's Working Party on Young People and Work, whose report published earlier this year formed the basis for the special programmes for the unemployed announced by the present Employment Secretary, Albert Booth, in June.

These Holland will be responsible for implementing. "A lot is at stake. So far as unemployed people are con-



Geoffrey Holland.

cerned we must provide real help and hope for the future or we shall be wasting their time and the country's money", he said.

Brewers Greenall Whitley have struck a blow for traditional British beer in France. So popular has been their Chester Brown brand, which is not available in the United Kingdom, that the Breweries de Pecheur in Strasbourg is substituting it for its own brown ale.

## Olivetti International S.A.

15 Year Loan of 1987 unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. Government, U.S.A.

Redemption of US\$300,000 - Redemption Date October 1, 1987.

According to Art. 7 of Paying Agency Agreement and terms and conditions of the bonds we submit that the following bonds have been called for redemption at par:

402	1072	2180	3207	4783	6489	7782	9461	10714	12378	13291	13891	14008	14722
1171	1218	2108	3176	4717	6217	7525	9204	10457	12121	13034	13634	14008	14722
303	1137	2219	3295	4836	6336	7644	9323	10576	12240	13153	13753	14008	14722
327	1196	2481	3557	5098	6598	7906	9585	10838	12502	13415	14008	14008	14722
441	1251	2716	3792	5333	6833	8141	9820	11073	12737	13650	14008	14008	14722
418	1332	2774	3850	5391	6891	8200	9879	11132	12796	13709	14008	14008	14722
511	1419	2964	4040	5581	7081	8390	10069	11322	12986	13899	14008	14008	14722
517	1495	3040	4116	5657	7157	8466	10145	11398	13062	13975	14008	14008	14722
582	1519	3172	4248	5789	7289	8598	10277	11530	13194	14107	14008	14008	14722
630	1551	3308	4384	5925	7425	8734	10413	11666	13330	14243	14008	14008	14722
702	1587	3413	4500	6041	7541	8850	10529	11782	13447	14358	14008	14008	14722
750	1624	3518	4616	6157	7657	8966	10645	11897	13563	14473	14008	14008	14722
1007	2020	3129	4448	5989	7489	8798	10477	11730	13394	14307	14008	14008	14722
1028	2028	3137	4456	5997	7497	8806	10485	11737	13401	14314	14008	14008	14722

On September 20, 1977, the following bonds were called for redemption at par:

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